787
1902
107

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,600—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 1 P.M. 1902.
* MASSILIA	5,02[illegible]	G. M. Monthom[illegible]	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th ,,
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,652	C. D. Bennett	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parish	2nd Aug.
M.L. BENGAL	4,656	A. L. Valentine	9th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wable	16th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parish	23rd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,2[illegible]8	T. Leigh	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Port en route.

[illegible] RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and list of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK [illegible], DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	[illegible]	[illegible]	1st Oct. 1902
IMPERATOR	[illegible]	[illegible]	1st Nov. 1902

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 653.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BAQUEHEM	G. [illegible]	[illegible]	15th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	15th Aug
a NIPPON	[illegible]berger	[illegible]500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 9[illegible] 2nd Class Rs. [illegible]. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers [illegible].

Passengers to [illegible] TRIESTE to another [illegible] of the Company [illegible] takes about 8 hours to [illegible].

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]PPO	[illegible]	[illegible]	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Aug., 1902

For further particulars regarding Passage apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
[illegible] House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, [illegible] June, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates. ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th July at 2 p.m. or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd July at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SOMALI	2,65[illegible]	Birch	5th July 1902.
S.S. SAFARI	1,382	Tepe	21st July ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, other Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For freight and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th June, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,253	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	3,707	Dupuy Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,253	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers [illegible] long leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Derrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss in vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society wishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

DURING THE BOER WAR

MORE

BAHADURS

HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED

TO THE BRITISH ARMY

THAN ALL OTHER

INDIAN CIGARS

PUT TOGETHER.

ASTOUNDING BUT TRUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.

MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:— ALEXS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams:— "PLENARILY LONDON."
Codes:— Bedford McNeil, Moreing and Neal.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS
To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOYS, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
,, Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

GUARANTEED PATENT LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.

PRESENTATION GOLD AND GEM SET BROOCHES.

No. 215.

No.		Rs.
No. 2.	Gold Brooch, Diamond and Pearls	10
No. 1[illegible].	Arrow, set large Pearls and Sapphires	75
No. [illegible].	"Tomari" Brooch set Pearls	64
No. 1[illegible].	The Arrow and Horse-shoe, set Pearls	45
No. 1[illegible].	The Horse-shoe, set Pearls	45
No. 1[illegible].	Pearl Horse-shoe and Sway Bar Brooch	65
No. 1[illegible].	Gold Curb Bit Brooch, set Pearl	45
No. [illegible].	Gold Palette Set, 1 Diamond, 1 Ruby and 1 Sapphire	85

Latest Fashions in London.
Double Lo[illegible] without Rs. [illegible]
Pearls, [illegible]
Do. with Pearls [illegible]
Do. Gem-Set, Rs. [illegible]

Affection's tribute;
Friendship's Offering;
Whose Silent Eloquence,
More deep than words,
Tells of the Giver's faith
And love when absent,
and says:
REMEMBER ME.

Lahore, **MAX MINCK & CO.**, Simla.

SMOKE

LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, up to [illegible] July 1902, for the purchase of 1280 cwts of "LEAD PIG M. R." and 382 cwts of "LEAD PIG MIXED."

2. Tender forms can be obtained on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 1st to 19th July, 1902, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. on payment of annas four per set of forms.

3. The former stipulation that the "Lead" should be exported out of India has now been removed.

4. In the event of a Tender being accepted the purchase money plus a security of ten per cent. must be paid before delivery.

5. Security will be forfeited in case of failure in any of the conditions agreed upon on the part of the purchaser.

6. Tenders should be sent under a sealed cover which should reach this office by 12 o'clock noon on 21st July 1902.

W. E. KERRICK, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 28th June, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 300. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RUPEES 6 LACS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Debenture-holders that the above Loan falls due on the 1st day of July, 1902, and the same will be paid off on the due date at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Esplanade Road, on presentation and delivery up of the Debentures duly receipted by the holders.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 18th June 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-49 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 3 of Act I of 1890, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. [illegible] Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902, interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause H of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be payable.

Order of the Trustees,
[illegible] E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th June, 1902.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorising the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided by the Act includes inter alia a provision (Section 160) that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 57 and 58 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 15th July 1902 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to conditions, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1902.

7. (a) Tenderers for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December, 1902. Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

(b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 are allowed the option to pay in instalments as regards amounts and dates, but payment must be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1902. Payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for multiples of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid in at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates of payment to the 31st day of December, 1902, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st of December, 1902.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 15th July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made, in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 28th June 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

STAMPS.—N. State varieties 25, 12 as.; 50, Rs. 2; 100, Rs. 6; 150, Rs. 15; 200, Rs. 30; 250, Rs. 55; 300, Rs. 100. Faridkot 24 var. (N. Type) Rs. 2. Terms Cash or V. P. P. No Price List.—DUTT and Co., Indore, C. I. (Name this paper).

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a specimen Spoon can be seen.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 1-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

WANTED, a full-time TEACHER to teach Mathematics and Science to the Senior Classes of the Alexandra Institution, including the Matriculation Class. Parsee preferred. Apply, with testimonials, to M. B. COLAH, Honorary Secretary, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

AN INDEPENDENT INCOME, in return for a few hundred rupees. Investigate and satisfy yourself. Apply "EUREKA," Post Office, Mahaluxmi.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have POSTPONED taking CORONATION PORTRAITS [illegible] offered by them to the Public until further notice.

TO BE LET.—Opposite Flora Fountain, suitable for a OFFICE or RESIDENCE, open and airy.—Apply P. BYRAMJI.

NEW Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent, double fly with bathroom complete 40 lbs. Catalogue Free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

WILL you be attending the Coronation Durbar at Delhi? I am prepared to supply complete Camps and am now registering orders.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

FELT MATTRESS PADS will prevent your Mattresses being spoilt by Bugs. All sizes kept in Stock by M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rolls and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 150° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO., of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 130° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-9-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—For the season, CROZARIO [illegible], a family BUNGALOW, at [illegible]. Also [illegible] BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, near the Sea Shore. Apply to AFTABBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Corner Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; from one year to two years, Rs. 2; two to three years, Rs. 3; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 120 post cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers by Appointment to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of the English Mail. 20 pages of the "Fast Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Military Orders, &c. In India Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription 25s. 5s post-free, inclusive Postage.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill-forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare-Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all [illegible] Railway Stations.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay agents THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately, Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co., and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 89 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
E. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu (Philippines).
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) „ 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms,—

Five per cent. per annum requiring sight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 [illegible]
4 [illegible]

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received in Safe Custody at a charge of ⅛ per cent. on their declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

[illegible] WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday	Whole Life Assurances of Rs 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	6	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	[illegible]	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	[illegible]	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	6	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	4	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	47	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	8	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50: this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

For 2 Years.......................5½ Per cent. Per Annum
„ 1 Year 5
„ 6 Months........................4½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 15th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Kandy.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital......................$ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 4,250,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

[illegible] Rates of Interest [illegible] be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

[illegible] ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER: STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

8 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies, &c., of any circle [illegible] credited free of charge in [illegible] CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible] with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yen 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost up

UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902,

AND

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902,

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 528 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers, to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, JEWELLED.

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 10 LINED, RS. 8,

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents including breakage of mainsprings, and etc. etc.

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	500
1 Do.	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	...	250
2 Do. „ 100	...	200
2 Do. „ 75	...	150
4 Do. „ 50	...	200
10 Do. „ 25	...	250
100 Do. „ 10	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1	...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N. B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V. P. P. system only.

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THIS justly celebrated PHYSICIAN, by earnest study and an experience of 30 years' practice, has become an expert in the most successful treatment ever discovered for the cure of diseases of the Brain and Nervous System. Exhausted Vitality, Nerve Debility, and that class of ailments which causes more unhappiness and misery both to married and single men than any other ailment. Exclusive Methods. Failure impossible. Age no impediment. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Maginn invites all sufferers with special complaints and particularly those which have been neglected, mismanaged or unsuccessfully treated. Dr. Maginn cures Varicocele, Rupture, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Diseases, Bladder and Kidney Ailments, Rheumatism, Epilepsy (Fits), St. Vitus' Dance, Sore Tumours, Cancer, and diseases of the Urinary organs. Cure guaranteed. Private consultation by correspondence invited.

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PORTLAND Cement of the highest quality, of the well-known "Pyramid" Brand, specially imported for the use of engineers and others. For particulars of terms and prices, apply to

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SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

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	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward ...	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford... ...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lord, by F. A. Steel ...	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang ...	2	[illegible]
Algebra, Part I, Lansley and Bradly ...	2	[illegible]
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Comfort in the Active and Sedentary, by Yorke-Davies ...	1	[illegible]
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Wetmore	[illegible]	8
The Deerslayer, Fenimore Cooper ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price ...	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
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Sordon, by Benjamin Swift ...	0	12
Princess Jack, by U. L. Silberrad ...	0	12
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The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
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BY
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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases [illegible] to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains also a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN
DESPATCHES;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted): together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also list of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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POLICY,
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TODARMAL.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 28.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	= — 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-4	= do.
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16	= — 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-16	= — 1-16
Do. New York	52 5-8	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17	= — 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-2	= unchanged
Do. New York	4·87 5-8	= 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
Short London Bills	2 5-8 "	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 5-8 "	= do.
3 months st. Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	= do.
6 Do. Do.	3 1-8 "	= do.
Interest day to day loans	2 5-8 "	= do.
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-4 "	= do.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 Bales.
" Last year	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
" Continent	
Mid-Uplands	9 7-4
Futures, month of July	8·68 plus 13
Do. do. Dec.	7·70 plus 1
Coffee	5 1-4.

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 15-16
Futures month of Sept.	7·84
Do Dec.	7·74 plus 1

Closing tone quiet.

Specie Shipments—

Silver to Bombay	£70,000
Gold do.	£10,000
Silver to Hongkong	£23,000

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£37,800,000	Dec. £200,000
Public Deposits	£13,000,000	Inc. £73,000,000
Other do.	£44,300,000	Inc. £75,000,000
Other Securities	£35,300,000	Inc. £78,300,000
Notes and Gold	£25,200,000	Dec. £71,200,000

The Bank's reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

Imports of Treasure ex s.s. Marsilia from London Gold Bullion Rs.5,45,880.
Do Do 5,45,162

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 28th June, 1902:—

Cotton	3,383 bales.
Wheat	20,253 cwts.
Linseed	4,167 "
Rapeseed	3,725 "
Gingelly seed	36 "
Poppyseed	1,585 "
Groundnuts	13 "
Castorseed	1,174 "
Rice	1,074 "
Myrabollams	310 "
Cottonseed	4,389 "

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is about 3 lakhs up.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s 4 1-82
Do 6 do		do	1s 4 1-48
French Francs 3 do		do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight	128
Shanghai	30	" "	170
Japan	30	" "	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone Unsettled.

Cash	96·12
1st Settlement	96·11

MONEY MARKET—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 13th June	5	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } 10 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward } 8 7
Yellow Cawnpore R... } do Forward } [illegible]
[illegible] Guzerat, Ready } No. Forward } [illegible]
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } 8 11
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } ... ... 27 12 to 28

Liverpool opening telegram

Opening tone	easier
Estimated Sales	10000
Total imports	4000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·51	4·49	4·42	4·31
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·21	4·20	4·20	4·18

COTTON.—The tone of this market remains steady and the purchases by the local mills continue on a fair scale. The Sata market is steadier with prices about Rs. 2 higher.

Bengals F.G. ... Rs. 172 25 Jany. 1903
Broach M. G good ... 216 25 March 1903

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 28th June, compared with the previous week:—

		LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits	Rs.	13,37,288	Increase
Other Deposits		25,71,680	Decrease
Credits Undrawn		4,41,490	Decrease
		ASSETS.	
Government Securities		8,61,254	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities		25,433	do.
Credits on Securities		3,893	Increase
Loans do.		4,78,375	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased		14,87,891	Decrease
Balance with other Banks		2,05,975	Increase
Cash		3,12,216	do

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Holidays.

Consols	
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
Sterling Loan	
Rupee Papers	
Bar Silver	24 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results: Total Bullion £37,800,000, decrease £200,000; Public Deposits £13,000,000, increase £300,000; Other Deposits £44,300,000, increase £300,000; Other Securities £34,800,000, increase £300,000; Notes and Gold £25,200,000 decrease £200,000. The Banks Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 28th June, as compared with the statement of the 21st June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 21. Rs.	June 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,29,297	57,00,224
Public Deposits at Branches	26,89,624	29,58,985
Other Deposits	4,93,05,909	4,67,34,220
Post Bills	68,819	68,210
Credits undrawn	28,97,519	27,36,023
Rs.	7,70,90,968	7,57,14,671
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	87,10,259	78,49,005
Other authorised Securities	7,32,068	7,06,635
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	86,58,535	86,62,420
Loans do. do. do.	1,35,77,763	1,40,53,938
Bill discounted and purchased	2,39,26,360	2,38,38,469
Dead Stock	3,83,980	3,83,980
Stamps and Stationery	28,949	29,019
Balances with other Banks	5,91,160	7,96,835
Cash	1,96,82,154	1,93,94,370
Rs.	7,70,90,968	7,57,14,671

RIOT AT SANDHURST COLLEGE.

Owing to several suspicious fires having occured in the cadet's and other quarters of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the War Office, it is stated, has stopped all leave until the culprits have been discovered.

As a protest against this order 200 gentlemen cadets of June 11 after mess ran riot in the place.

They smashed the lamps in the college grounds, rolled a large roller into the ornamental lake, and sang derisive songs outside the governor's quarters.

Then they left the college and behaved riotously in the streets of Camberley and Yorktown.

Pending the decision of the War Office as to the punishment of the offenders all leave has been stopped, and one cadet has been placed under arrest.

On June 12 the governor addressed the cadets on parade and upbraided them for their conduct. In the afternoon he attended the War Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

FIJI ISLANDS.

DEATH.

HERBERT—May 16, at Lautoka, Fiji, Alfred James Herbert (Fred), aged 27 years, late of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BANAJI—June 30, Limji Maneckji Banaji, father of Jijibhoy Limji Banaji. Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning at 8 a.m., at his residence, Bhurda Building, Dhunji Street, Grant Road.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAUTLEY—June 23, at Lake View Hotel, Bhim Tal, the wife of J B Cautley, Esq. R A M C, of a daughter.

JAMESON—June 23, the wife of John Lewis Jameson, Sub-Divisional Officer, Colaba Military Works Services, of a son.

NICOLLS—June 21, at Christ Church Lodge, Simla, the wife of the Rev G E Nicolls, of a son.

SACKVILLE-WEST—June 25, at No. 8, Osborne Road, Bangalore, the wife of A H Sackville-West, Planter, South Coorg, of a son (still-born).

THOMAS—June 25, at Ivy Lodge, Simla, the wife of R J P Thomas, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HOLT—June 21, at Bhagalpore, from the effects sustained in falling off his horse at Colgong, Robert Stanley Holt, Guard, E I Railway, Sahebgunge, aged 30 years, 4 months and 3 days.

MOORE—June 21, at the Madras Presidency General Hospital, Robert W Moore, late of Balliaghatta Silk Filature, Murshidabad, aged 44 years and 7 months.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

Always uniform Always good.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 20m. Sun sets 6h. 41m. High water 7-14m., 6-53a. Low water, 0-32m., 1-0a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS:—A pair of common peafowls (Pavo cristatus) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. L. P. De Rozario.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Kisson Bachoo, a Hindu aged twenty-four years. The deceased resided with his parents in a chawl at Moreland Road. He had been suffering from fever for the last two months and he frequently said he was tired of life. He suddenly disappeared from home on Sunday night, and on search being made his body was found in a well close by the house. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday.

THEFT OF EMBROIDERED CAPS.

Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Hoosein, a Mahomedan was charged with the theft of three embroidered caps belonging to one Noma Jooma from his shop at Nagpada on the 2nd June last. On the evidence of the complainant and his witnesses the jury found the accused guilty. He had previously been, according to jail records, seventeen times in jail. His lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

THEFT OF WATCHES.

Changar Mugan, "alias" Kandas Pranjiwandas was charged with the theft of watches and chains the property of one Jiwa Bhagwan, on the 10th ult. Having committed the theft, the accused was trying to run away, but was arrested by a policeman. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty. He admitted several previous convictions, and was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

Bandu Mahadu, a young Hindu was charged with outraging the modesty of a Hindu girl named Bhaghi on the 6th April last. Mr. Weldon instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was not defended.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the accused was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

Panbai, a Hindu girl of 12, Madha Mavji, and Dahya Giga were next charged, the first accused with bigamy and the last two with aiding and abetting her in the commission of the offence. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Furdunji Pestonji Talyarkhan appeared for the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the third accused was the father of the girl Panbai, and they were both residents of Kundla in Kathiawar. Panbai was married at Kundla to one Dahya Shivji about four years ago, and after marriage she lived about a fortnight in her husband's house. She then returned to her parents' house. In May last the third accused brought her to Bombay and got her married to the second accused on the 13th of that month.

Dahaya Shivji, husband of Panbai, was the first witness examined.

Cross-examined by the third accused, the witness said he had paid Rs. 100 to the accused according to the custom of his caste for dowery. The witness had not invited Panbai to his house during the last five years, because the practice was to call the wife home when she attained the age of twenty.

The priests, who performed the marriage ceremonies at Kundla and Bombay, and some other witnesses having been examined, further hearing of the case was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D.B. Binning, Inspector Barnett charged Motilal Jugaldas, a Hindoo, with behaving in a disorderly manner at Bhuleshwar on Wednesday last.

Inspector Barnett said, that on making inquiries he found that the accused had been in the lunatic asylum. He had therefore sent him to the Police Surgeon, Dr. Powell, for examination. Dr. Powell in his report stated that the accused was not insane. Accused was therefore kept under observation in the Mazagaon Police Court Chowkey. He refused to take food for two days, and was afterwards allowed to go home.

The Magistrate said that he was informed by Dr. Powell that the accused had some bruises on his body. Accused was examined in court and marks were found on his back and left arm.

His Worship asked the accused how he got these marks. He said that he was detained in the Mazagaon Chowkey for two days without food and drink.

After he got home five or six policemen dragged him out of his room and were taking him downstairs, then he became unconscious. He did not know what happened afterwards. The marks on his body might have been caused by his being dragged down the stairs. The policemen did not beat him.

The Magistrate said the doctor had told him that the marks on his body were the result of beating.

Accused replied he did not know anything about it.

The case was remanded till to-morrow for Dr. Powell's evidence.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a Safe and Reliable cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

These clubs played a match last Saturday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground in which the Elphinstone High School beat their opponents by 139 runs and six wickets.

ELPHINSTONE HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr P N Vijayakar, run out	48
Mr K L Dalal, c & b C V Mehta	3
Mr B V Desai, b Bhatavdeker	0
Mr D K Telang, c Dhazeller b C V Mehta	17
Mr Divekar, b Bhatavdeker	1
Mr Contractor, b Bhatavdeker	0
Mr Joshawalla, b Bhatavdeker	6
Mr Ajinkya, b C V Mehta	0
Mr V O Talpade, not out	11
Mr Sathe, b C V Mehta	3
Mr Joshi, run out	2
Extras	6
Total	97

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Mr B V Shanker, run out	45
" M D Pai, b Telang	107
" C V Mehta, not out	55
" G E Khore, b Telang	5
" Bhatavdeker, run out	3
" P N Dandeker, b Telang	0
" S D Thakur } to bat " R V Apsaker } " Prabhaker } " Dhargalker } " Khandeker }	
Extras	11
Total	226

HINDU GYMKHANA vs INTERNATIONAL CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday. Subjoined are the full scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA

Mr Daderkar, b Warden	8
Mr K A Date, c Shamrao, b Tambuwalla	16
Mr P N Dandeker, b Warden	3
Mr G B Bonda, b Tambuwalla	65
Mr Parshottam, b C M Alli	26
Mr S A Shete, b Tambuwalla	6
Mr R V Agaskar, c C M Alli, b Warden	29
Mr V H Dhoke, b C M Alli	14
Mr G R Kertiker, not out	15
Mr R Deo } to bat Mr N K Diveker }	
Extras	17
Total	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL C C

Mr W C Masurker, c Diveker, b Kirtiker	86
Mr C M Alli, b Kirtiker	21
Mr Shamrao, c Diveker, b Kirtiker	19
Mr D K Telang, c Diveker, b Bonda	30
Mr Tambuwalla, not out	11
Mr Printer, not out	1
Mr Warden } to bat Mr D A Merchant } Mr Kharva } Mr B Mistry } Mr Divecha }	
Extras	14
Total	182

NEW SHIVAJEE C. C. vs. POPAT WADI C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground and resulted in an easy win for the former by 127 runs. The winners scored 140 runs for 6 wickets, Messrs. M. D. Pai, W. B. Kirtikar and S. H. Bhatkar contributing 68, 27, and 27 runs respectively, while the losers scored 13 runs in the 1st innings and 34 runs for 8 wickets in the 2nd. Mr. G. D. Rane alone contributing 14 runs. Messrs. W. B. Kirtikar and V. S. Varadkar bowled exceedingly good, taking six wickets for nine runs and four for 2 runs respectively. The fielding of the new Shivajee was extremely good. Scores:—

NEW SHIVAJEE C C

W B Mirkar, b Rane B M	0
V S Bangnekar, c Rane, b Rane B M	5
S H Bhatkar, b Trilokar C S	27
M D Pai, b Trilokar C S	68
W B Kirtikar c Trilokar C S	27
P J Kesharkar, run out	0
S R Hidkar, not out	2
R B Kirtikar, } did not bat V S Varadkar, } H B Divekar, } A G Desi }	
Extras	11
Total	140

POPATWADI C C

1st innings		2nd innings	
V V Talpade, l b w, b Kirtikar	0	b Varadkar	4
G D Rane, b Varadkar	4	c Pai M D, b Kirtikar	14
B M Rane, b Kirtikar	0	c Pai M D, b Kirtikar	1
C S Trilokekar, b Kirtikar	0	c Pai M D, b Kirtikar	1
W B Rane, not out	1	b Varadkar	0
Dhodpalo, c Varadkar	0	b Kirtikar	0
G S Trilokekar, b Kirtikar	1	not out	[illegible]
R P Jaykar, st b Kirtiker	2	c Bhatkar b Kirtikar	0
[illegible]	0	not out	[illegible]
Jaykar, b Varadkar	0	did not bat	
K N Rane, c Divekar, b Varadkar	3	b Varadkar	1
Extras	2	Extras	[illegible]
Total	13	Total	34

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE C. C.

A match was played on Saturday, between these clubs and resulted in a win for the former by 115 runs to 60.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL vs. ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

An interesting match was played between these teams on Saturday on the Esplanade ground. The Esplanade School batting first scored 128 runs for 9 wickets and declared their inning closed. The chief contributors were Kaka, Master and Motiwala 46 (not out) 29 and 26 (not out) respectively. The Islam School replied with 46 runs of which Tasadzin hit up 21. For the winning side Madon and Master bowled well. The match ended in an easy victory of the Esplanade High School by 81 runs.

INDO-PORTUGUESE (R.I.L.I.) vs. JEWISH C.C.

This match was played on the Esplanade maidan on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 2 wickets and 77 runs. F. D'Mello (47) E. F. D'Souza (11), Collaces (13), Ribeiro (21) and Paes (14) played well for the Indo-Portuguese, the bowling honors being carried off by M. D'Mello and J. Pinto. For the Jewish C. C. M. Abraham, S. E. Samson and S. S. Ezekiel played a good game.

Scores:—Indo-Portuguese 144 runs for 8 wickets; Jewish C.C. 67.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi		0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	15
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	2	3
Total	6	7	92
Total plague deaths to date	113,312	98,860	
Same date last year	9	6	87

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA AND R. A. (COLABA.)

A Rugby Football match was played yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage before a good number of spectators between teams from the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. A. (Colaba). In the first half the Gymkhana registered an unconverted try, and the score stood one try to nil in their favour at half time. The second half was more interesting; the R. A. played a strong game, and shortly after the resumption of play Cowie got clear away and a skilfully converted goal was the outcome. The game finally ended:

Bombay Gymkhana—3 tries (9 pts.)
R. A. (Colaba)—1 goal, 1 try (8 pts.)

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

Monday.—Rain has increased both on the West Coast and in North East India. Showers have fallen in Burma and the Deccan. Barisal has received six inches, Narayanganj Bogra, five, Cherrapoonjee four-and-a-half; Silcher four; Dubri three; Akyab, Chittagong, and Mymensing two-and-a-half, Toungoo and Kindat two. The largest falls in the Peninsular are Cuddapah three inches, Cochin two-and-a-half, Calicut, Mangalore, Bellary and Bijapur each nearly two inches. Skies are cloudy in parts of Upper India. Rain in North East India may extend slightly westwards along the hills as the distribution of pressure to-day is slightly more favourable. Easterly winds continue in the Himalayan submontane districts. Winds on the West Coast are still light and irregular but gradient are steeper and winds may increase in strength during the day.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, Captain J Hamilton, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool experienced from Long. 53° E to Long 62° E moderate monsoon and rough sea, thence to arrival moderate to light winds W. S. W. to N. W.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Rajpootana, 1312 tons, Captain A. Steven, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via coast ports, met with slight westerly swell on the Malabar Coast. The Steamer Terrier, Captain G. N. Kamjard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, encountered from East Coast of Ceylon to Cape Comorin very strong monsoon, otherwise fine.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.		Espl'ade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cs.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	8	7	11	44	9	92	9	77
Monday, 30th June	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total	8	7	11	44	9	92	9	77
Total fall to June 30th 1901	33	23	24	69	25	85	25	80
Total fall to June 30th 1900	15	65	16	18	16	31	18	80

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	9	87
June 28th, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	0
Total	9	87

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calton standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·463	W	2	109·4	87·4	41	...	0·92	−1·12
Sirsa	29·509	WSW	9	107·3	85·1	29	...	1·89	+0·10
Delhi	29·512	NW	7	105·2	86·9	36	...	6·35	+2·94
Agra	29·516	SW	6	108·5	90·9	47	...	1·98	−0·14
Cawnpore	29·493	WSW	7	111·0	88·0	34	...	0·49	−3·80
Allahabad	29·515	WNW	7	111·6	90·2	39	...	1·17	−5·25
Jhansi	29·549	WNW	5	109·8	93·2	55	...	1·72	−1·34
Jacobabad	29·476	SE	6	114·2	84·0	85	...	0·37	+0·18
Karachi	29·556	SSW	11	94·9	83·3	78	...	3·35	+2·61
Jeypore	29·565	W	6	105·2	[illegible]	33	...	1·40	−1·26
Ajmere	29·598	W	9	99·1	83·0	62	...	1·75	−0·73
Deesa	29·515	SW	12	105·1	82·4	63	...	0·67	−1·09
Ahmedabad	29·666	NW	4	103·3	84·1	57	...	0·49	−6·67
Bhuj	29·697	SW	19	94·3	79·9	79	...	0·70	−1·32
Jamnagar	29·627	SSW	17	100·1	78·7	71	...	0·22	−3·30
Dwarka	29·612	SSW	18	88·9	82·3	79	...	0·51	...
[illegible]	29·648	SW	15	102·9	78·5	64	...	0·07	−5·05
Bhownagar Para	29·684	SW	12	102·1	86·7	60	...	0·35	−1·57
Veraval	29·664	SSW	18	85·6	82·7	82	...	1·05	−1·12
Neemuch	29·623	SW	9	99·9	82·0	60	0·04	0·26	−4·75
Indore	29·678	WNW	7	96·3	75·1	82	0·91	[illegible]	−1·47
Saugor	29·567	W	7	105·4	85·1	51	...	0·79	−8·07
Jubbulpore	29·545	WSW	4	105·0	86·1	51	...	0·77	−8·73
Hoshangabad	29·614	SW	8	104·5	85·1	66	...	1·44	−5·36
Khandwa	29·668	WNW	10	98·7	83·3	60	...	0·76	−5·04
Raipur	29·591	SW	12	102·9	83·1	55	...	0·73	−6·15
Nagpur	29·639	Calm	4	100·2	77·6	79	...	1·78	−6·74
Amraoti	29·650	WSW	7	96·2	78·0	75	...	1·14	−5·88
Akola	29·642	WNW	7	99·8	80·4	59	...	0·47	−4·72
Surat	29·634	SW	9	95·7	82·1	78	...	1·54	−8·03
Malegaon	29·679	WNW	8	96·9	75·6	67	0·04	3·17	−1·27
Bombay	29·709	SW	7	90·8	82·4	7[illegible]	...	9·77	−9·86
Poona	29·710	W	15	94·5	74·8	68	...	4·01	−0·72
Ahmednagar	29·737	W	6	99·9	73·0	74	...	2·20	−2·94
Aurangabad	29·714	W	17	91·8	71·7	64	...	2·36	—
Sholapur	29·739	WSW	8	87·2	76·0	86	...	4·81	−0·48
Ratnagiri	29·735	WNW	6	89·9	[illegible]	78	...	21·03	−8·17
Bijapur	29·753	SW	L	90·4	70·8	84	1·68	4·52	−0·27
Belgaum	29·732	W	11	86·8	69·7	79	...	8·13	−0·89
Goa	29·734	S	8	89·0	77·9	92	0·75	38·60	+14·17
Karwar	29·762	WNW	6	88·2	76·5	86	0·42	39·69	+3·11
Mangalore	29·753	Calm.	2	88·9	75·9	90	1·40	25·46	−6·71
Calicut	29·756	N	10	86·2	76·0	88	1·72	[illegible]	−18·42
Cochin	29·774	Calm	..	88·3	75·6	93	2·64	17·45	−11·54
Bangalore	29·776	W	7	89·3	79·3	73	...	2·45	−0·29
Secunderabad	29·710	WSW	6	95·1	75·9	74	—	1·00	−3·05
Masulipatam	29·696	WNW	10	93·9	82·0	82	...	2·25	−2·68
Bellary	29·755	S	6	98·0	71·2	86	1·75	4·34	+2·56
Cuddapah	29·734	SW	6	97·7	73·2	91	3·14	5·49	−2·14
Madras	29·705	S	10	102·0	80·5	72	...	0·39	−1·32
Coimbatore	29·742	SW	7	93·4	74·1	80	...	0·78	−0·67
Trichinopoly	29·727	Calm	4	97·3	77·8	79	..	2·63	+1·13
Negapatam	29·703	W	7	91·2	80·0	72	...	1·56	+0·66
Colombo	29·803	SW	11	85·0	78·0	83	0·29	11·35	×3·12
Aden (23rd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In column 'Wind Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate, F=fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·00 (11·66); G. T. H. = 0·00 (10·41) St. G. H.=0·00 (10·44) C. P. =0·[illegible] (9·77).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Karwar the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in excess of normal in almost all districts. The maximum temperature varied from 114° at Jacobabad to 85° at Colombo and the minimum from 91° at Agra to 70° at Belgaum.

The sky is somewhat more cloudy to-day.

Heavy rain has fallen at Cuddapah (3·14) and Cochin (2·64), between one and two inches at Bijapur, Mangalore, Calicut and Bellary, nearly an inch at Indore, and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Karwar, Goa, Malegaon and Neemuch.

The area of abnormally low pressure which was in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast yesterday has commenced to fill, but still lies on the South Malabar Coast. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay is a little more than half its average strength and conditions are somewhat more favourable for local showers. On the Malabar Coast general rain is likely. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Khandesh and Central India local showers are likely. The sea is rough at Cochin and Calicut.

The weekly telegrams from the south-east trades region show a moderate rise in pressure. Winds were variable at Mauritius,—south-easterly at Seychelles and south-south-westerly at Zanzibar with a velocity of about 10 miles an hour. About half an inch of rain has fallen at Mauritius and Zanzibar, and none at Seychelles. At Mauritius the south-east trades were unsteady and wind changed direction from day to day. The observer at Seychelles states that weather has been fine at the station, but was threatening over sea during greater part of week. At the time of closing message the sky was clouding over and a ship arrived from Mauritius reported strong trades.

This information shows that gradients over the trades region are slight and weather conditions are generally weak.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...inches	29·678
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·749
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·4
General Directions of wind.*	W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	164
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	9·77
" year	9·77
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 30th June	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Monsoon, 1,735 tons, Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 5th June, brought a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain G N Kampjard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 11th June, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N Co's Steamer Rajpootana, 1312 tons captains A. Steven, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta 31st May via coast Posts, with a general cargo and 8 deck passingers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Canara, tons, Captain A. Stebbing arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar 13th June, with a general cargo and the following Passangers:—Lieut Barron, R. E., Captain Weekes, R. G. A., One native and 20 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania 2,213 tons, Captain J Hamilton, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Liverpool 2nd June, brought a general cargo and Dr W H R Rivers and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W S A Gramah and Co

THE COURAGE OF THE LASCAR.

In many quarters it has been considered that the courage of the Lascar seaman under circumstances of danger and hardship has been a questionable quantity. Therefore the following letter to the Merchant Service Guild, from the Captain and the Chief Officer of the British steamer "Neptune," throws a light on the subject which must tend to remove this prevailing idea. The latter, it may be added, has, through the medium of the Consul General of the Brazils at Liverpool, been forwarded to the Government of that country.

To the Secretary, Merchant Service Guild.

S.S. Neptune Hamburg.

Dear Sir,—We wish to draw your attention to the following:—While on a voyage from Tacoma to Hamburg, we came upon the Brazilian brigantine San Salvador, during a heavy gale with a heavy sea running, dismasted and sinking, in Lat. 33°. 17s. Long. 51°. 35'w. The lifeboat was lowered, and sent on her dangerous journey the second officer (Mr. A. H. Purvis, M.S.G.) and the third officer (Mr. J. J. Stobbs, M.S.G.) and three Lascars. In lowering the boat with her crew, a sea struck it, washing her out of the forward tackle, and consequently hanging the boat end on. By letting go to the after tackle at the right moment, the boat was safely launched, the crew hanging on in the meantime, with the exception of one Lascar who climbed the tackle and got back aboard. Much has been said against the lack of courage of our Lascar seamen, and we think this is very unfair. The boat was clear of the ship, and the Lascar who had climbed back on board, rather than lose his seat in the boat gallantly jumped into the sea, and swam to the boat, and was picked up.

Such an action is worthy of record. We got the boat safely back on board with the shipwrecked crew, nine men all told. Unfortunately one man, in jumping from the wreck to the boat, was internally injured, and died next day. At St. Vincent, the captain of the "San Salvador," told the Consul that the majority of steamers would have passed by, for he never expected us to attempt to launch a boat, and that he did not think any but a British crew would have done it. Under these circumstances we think the two Officers and the courageous Lascars well worthy of some recognition.

We are, yours faithfull,

JAMES WALTERS, M.S.G., MASTER,
G. F. HUDSON, M.S.G., Chief Officer.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

*H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
*Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	— —
Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	— —
Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	— —
*4 Torpedo Boats		
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	Surveying Sr.
H M S Amphitrite		Cruiser

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Bennett	China		P & O Co
Shahnoor	2168	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aska	137	Hogg			M M & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			B & P S N Co
Ellora	1464	Cunningham			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Cole	Calcutta		M M & Co
Mazagon	2979	Cockman			P & O S N Co
Aljofer (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Lodovica	2246	Bartulich			A L S N Co
Lawada	2124	Lee			M M & Co
Aarvak	535	Faye			Tejpal S N Co
Zambesi	2416	Rooney			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Steven			M M & Co
Canara	1215	Stebbing			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjard			R Steuart & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	C Sutherland	1794	Ridgeway	Madras	2-7	F M & Co
D&E	Mascomomo	2788	Townley	Antwerp	5-7	W & A G&Co
G	Java	920	McDearmid	P Gulf	3-7	M M & Co
K	Naderi	1679	Hansen	Jeddah	3-7	B & P S N Co
L	Bahaduri	849	Fukeera	Karachi	1-7	Shpd & Co
P&O	Templemore	4165	Jones	Capetown	30-6	Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Sabarmati	621	Ebrahim	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Akbar	1410	Baldwin	Calcutta	1-7	H C Jeosub
4	Ivydene	2477	Tippett	Hull	3-7	Ralli Bros
6	Ballaarat	2860	Peters	China	3-7	P & O Co
8	Gibraltar	2473	Stewart	Antwerp	2-7	T M & Co
9	Leuctra	1949	Grant	Genoa	7-7	W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Hispania	2213	Liverpool		9-7	W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13	Massilia	2748	Phillip	Aden	5-7	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	1-7	M M & Co
16	Pulitana	1934	Marchand	Zanzibar	1-7	M & M Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Vadala	2164	Williams	Stream	30-6	M M & Co
Somali	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	7-7	A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Rajpootana s	Steven	Calcutta, May 31
30	Canara s	Stebbing	Zanzibar, June 13
	Terrier s	Kampjard	Bangkok, June 11
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi
	H M S Amphitrite	Windham	Chatham, April 18

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Monsoon s	Hannah	Calcutta

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Massilia, for London, &c
" Hispania, for Marseilles and Liverpool
" Rajpootana, for Calcutta, &c
" Akbar, for Cochin and Calcutta
" Aska, for Tuticorin and Calcutta
" Canara, for Zanzibar, &c
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c
" Moshtari, for Aden, Jeddah, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Arrived from
18	Florida	
26	Henzada	Calcutta
28	Steinberger	Bremen

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The clan line steamer clan Mackay arrived yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, JUNE 28.

The B. I. N. Co's. s. s. Mombassa left here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Salazie left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 29th Inst. at 8 A. M., and she is expect here on Wednesday the 2nd Prox at 7 A. M.

Florio Rubattino Company's steamber Bossaida left Panang for Bombay or 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gibraltar s—100 bales hemp, Kedi Reeve and Co; 540 cwt myraballams 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 174 cwt blood manure Abdoola Hoosein 76 bales wool Bhuwan Hurbbam.

FOR HULL.

Evydenr s—6000 cwts cotton seeds David Sassoon and Co; 7143 cwts cotton seed Ralli Brothers;

FOR ANTWERP.

Gibraltar s—1999 cwt linseed J A Begbie and Co; 500 cwt myraballams D Balcrishna and Co; 120 bales cotton fly H E Bode Sons 8000 cwt caster seed fly 2000 cwt poppy seeds 2650 cwts lies seeds 400 cwts myraballams Volkart Bros.

Masconomo s—450 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 75 bales cotton fly and wasto F Fischer und Co; 2000 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brothers 3001 cwt rapeseed 4000 cwts. mowraseed Farbes Forbes and Co;

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—226 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 100 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 14 chests opium C Bomanjee add Co; 83 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—3 bales piece goods C Macdonald and Co; 84 chests opium Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 380 bales twist P F Talati.

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CAMERON,
CAMPBELL,
FRASER (Lovat or red),
FRASER (Hunting),
GORDON,
GRAHAM, (Montrose),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
ROBERTSON,
STEWART (Old),
URQUHART.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1902.

COMPETITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. DILLON, in the House of Commons, the other day, gave it as his opinion that the ultimate value of the victory gained in South Africa is problematical. No such doubt troubles our continental neighbours, who are determined not to be the last in the race for the new markets which are opening. Germany is already in the field. German agents had prospected the land before the war and at all the ports there are stocks ready to be pushed. The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" tells us that even the easy-going Austrians have decided to form a syndicate to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them gratis and at her own cost by England. According to the "Neue Freie Presse", Mr. Janni, who is well known in Bombay in connection with the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Company, of which he is now managing director, has proceeded to London to inform himself as to the chances of exports in the pacified territory. And we further learn that the company has at length determined to establish the long promised direct communication with South African ports, whereby Austrian exporters will be made independent of the Hamburg route, and of the German and British vessels to which their goods are now transhipped at Aden. Owing to the persistent efforts of the Austrio-Hungarian Export Association, the Minister of Commerce has consented "to do everything in his power to hasten the speedy realisation of this scheme". And as an earnest of his good intentions has induced the Austrian Government to pay a a subsidy to the steamship line, which, it is worthy of mention, sent a couple of stea- [illegible] misgivings as to the prospects of trade, in Austria there is considerable divergence of opinion. Several leading merchants and manufacturers, interviewed by the "Neue Freie Presse", state their views as to the openings offered in South Africa. While all agree that there is every prospect of an enormous extension of business, they are not so unanimous as to the chances of Austrians receiving a large share in it. The principal director of a large distillery is said to foresee that next to the British manufacturers themselves, the German alcohol ring, which enjoys the benefit of cheap and direct freights, will provide all the spirits consumed in the Transvaal. However, Austrian merchants are determined to make a bid, and joint commissions are to be sent out by syndicates for the purpose of making preliminary enquiries. Meantime the majority believe that only the grant of reduced railway rates to the German frontier, and a high export premium could enable Austrian manufacturers to get a share of the increased demand and then only through German middlemen.

As though under the impression that neither British nor South African statesmen were able to look after their own interests, the Vienna correspondent urges them to impose a restrictive tariff against foreign goods carried into the new territory. With the home markets secured by high protectionist tariffs and export trade encouraged by the special reduced rates of State Railways, subsidised shipping companies, we are warned that Continental industry has well-founded hopes of meeting unprotected and unassisted British trade on more than equal terms. And it is asked whether it is just or reasonable that the British manufacturers and working classes, who have been subjected to a heavy extra burden of taxation in consequence of the late war, should be further handicapped by such unfair competition, a question which is all the more pertinent as the severest competition is to be expected "from the great nation which confessedly aims at one day depriving England of her maritime predominace, and which in the meantime is doing its utmost to damage the commercial and industrial position as well as the political prestige of the British Empire". "King Charles's head" is bound to come into anything written by the "Times" Vienna correspondent, but apart from that trifling circumstance, there is sound wisdom in his advocacy that the outsiders, who profit by this fresh field for commercial enterprise, should contribute a trifle towards the cost of opening it up. They have been bound to admit the justice of the action of the British and Indian Governments in regard to their cartel system in the sugar trade, and they could raise no sound objection to its application to other commodities. Whether they like it or not, it is almost certain that they will have to submit to it, for the South African Governments have serious tariff proposals to bring forward in which besides extensive protection, preferential notes are included. In addition to taxing German products, it is proposed seriously to handle those from the United States. During recent years New York and Boston exporting commission houses have opened offices and sample rooms in Capetown, Durban, and other centres, keeping their travellers regularly visiting all business points, receiving a commission for buying from the African trade, also charging United States manufacturers for selling. In this way it seems, a very large demand has been created for United States products, in addition to visiting each dealer regularly by travellers, trade circulars and price-lists are issued monthly giving the changes in prices and keeping their wares constantly before the people who are likely to want them. Thus they have made headway and seek to make further progress.

The South African colonies are desirous of giving the rest of the Empire preferential tarif rates. Some of those best calculated to know do not contemplate such an immediate overwhelming demand for commodities as has been foretold. Says one of these "many of the Transvaal merchants will be crippled for some time." But most of the merchants in the coast towns have made money rapidly during the war, the army expenditure having been fully as profitable as a normal state of affairs, with the mines producing. A writer in "Commercial Intelligence" declares that British and Colonial goods did not receive a fair show in the Transvaal in the past. United States and Continental products were given the preference in some cases, and advantages were obtained in getting their goods over the Transvaal Government Railway. The coast towns are now pushing for better railway facilities into the interior, and new mining centres will be opened up. Enterprising Britons, Australians, and Canadians will combine to develop the general interests of the country, and although gold and diamonds will be the leading products, still the export of wool, copper ore, mohair, hides, skins, ostrich feathers, and fruits can be largely increased. What the writer desires is that the Canadian Government shall open direct steamship communication between Canandian and South African ports, for it is shown that the expanse of German trade in South Africa is largely due to the regular steamship service fostered and subsidised by the German Government. Mr. Cumming, the special Canadian Commissioner, who was sent to South Africa to enquire into the prospects of trade, speaks encouragingly of them, but complains that the facilities for discharging vessels at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, are old-fashioned, slow, and very expensive; the Dutch element largely controls Cape Colony, and their slow, lethargic ways are visible at all the ports. The English speaking merchants are blocked by the old-fashioned Dutch style of doing business. On the other hand, Durban, the only port in Natal, controlled largely by British colorists, is the most progressive port in South Africa and bids fair to handle the largest portion of the Transvaal trade. There is evidently need for a great awakening and extensive reorganisation, which means an outlay of money. Is the foreigner to escape paying his contribution to the cost of carrying them out? They will benefit him as much as they will benefit us, for whatever tariff may be imposed, the foreigner will still have a monopoly of some classes of trade—the kutcha, the cheaps, and flimsy articles which it does not pay an English manufacturer to turn out.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND ITS GOVERNOR GENERAL.

THE attitude of the Federal Government of Australia on the subject of the retirement of Lord Hopetoun from the Governor-Generalship does not appear to be altogether graceful. Various items of expenditure arising out of the Governor-General's establishment remain to be dealt with and one of these—a question [illegible] meeting of the Federal House of Representatives at Melbourne, a fortnight ago. One would have imagined that now Lord Hopetoun has deemed it necessary to give up his official connection with Australia, even the most irrepressible opposition would have submitted to the situation with a good grace, and limited any manifestation of animus they might possess to unqualified registration of their votes. But the House of Representatives evidently contains spirits whose sense of propriety and the fitness of things is about as acute as that of the Nationalists in the House of Commons. The sense of humour however of these worthy legislators is not so keen as it might be. The Treasurer informed the House in all seriousness that the £10,000 which formed the salary of the Governor-General would, after a certain date, be regarded as covering everything except the cost of "a few servants, cleaners and orderlies, provided from the Defence Department, and also telephones and cost of telegraphing". No doubt Lord Hopetoun would regard this magnificent concession as an extreme act of grace. Probably he would be especially touched at the future prospect of free cleaning. This £5,000 was promised by Government out of the fullness of its generosity some time ago. Now, however, such reckless extravagance seems to be greatly regretted. Mr. Thompson, who by the way voted with Government, thought the whole matter (that is to say the promise of the £5,000) a most regrettable one, but the Governor-General had been led to believe that the amount would be paid by the Commonwealth Parliament, and there seemed to be no alternative but to pay it. He for one could not see his way to break an understanding with the Governor-General. Very proper sentiments these, but Mr. Thompson seems to have been cut to the heart by the mere thought of having to part with the money. Indeed the feeling was general amongst the members. They had been extravagant, very extravagant, in the past. Retrenchment was necessary. It had cost Government £5,500 a year for the two Government Houses at Melbourne and Sydney That was deliberate waste. On this point the members waxed eloquent. The Government residence at Sydney would have to be done away with. "What will the people of Sydney say"? somebody asked. "Oh, they won't care a jot one way or the other", was the reply. Considering the cheerful accommodating spirit which Australian cities undoubtedly possess, according to this gentleman, one almost envies the Federal Government. Nothing was said, of course, as to what the future Governor-General would have to say in regard to the shutting up of the Sydney residence. Indeed throughout the discussion the Governor-General was merely a secondary consideration, an annoying but still a necessary medium of expenditure. Much good money was spent on entertainment at Government House. In future that would have to cease. Said the voice of the opposition, in effect; nobody cared a straw about much entertainment, as long as the Governor-General displayed some sort of interest in their welfare. It was announced that Lord Hopetoun had altogether received the enormous sum of £35,000 from Government. "A nice bit of boodle" Mr. O'Malley considered that, and several other members were shocked at the attitude taken up by the Governor-General. It seemed, they said, as though he were trying to extort as much money as possible out of the Commonwealth. The £10,000 voted in view of expenditure incurred during the Royal visit certainly did not cover all that was expended by Lord Hopetoun, but still, it was argued, he ought not to have had so much. One has always imagined that most public bodies possessed at least a savour of self-respect. Perhaps the Australian House of Representatives are not wholly without that commodity, but at any rate their idea of dignity differs considerably from that of most people. On the principle that the labourer is worthy of his hire one would have thought that Australia would have been prepared to pay the expenses at least of her Governor-General while in office, but apparently if the opinion of the House of Representatives is to be taken as an indication of the feeling of the country generally, a Governor-General is of no practical value; he is a mere white elephant; a consumer of public funds, an incubus upon the national Exchequer! Statesmen are supposed to view election to such a trust as Lord Hopetoun has just resigned as an honour not to be despised, but if the attitude displayed at Melbourne were to become general, aspirants for such colonial honours would be very rare.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

IN view of the favourable news from home of the King's health, the preparations for the Delhi Coronation Durbar are to be proceeded with for the beginning of January next, as originally intended. A detailed programme of proceedings will be issued shortly. It is understood that Sir George Luck is likely to command the troops at the Durbar. It is not yet definitely announced what is to become of the Indian Coronation Contingent at home, but it is now probable that it will remain in England for the present in case it should be possible to hold the Coronation at an early date.

THE P. & O. Company's S. S. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 20th instant left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday next.

The s. s. Caledonia arrived at Marseilles at daylight on Sunday, 29th inst.

ORDERS have not yet been issued in connection with the return to South Africa of the Boer prisoners in India.

THE Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, fo the week ending 7th June, 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 60,869 maund and Rs. 47,285 in the earnings.

IT is reported that the B. I. S. N. Company do not intend to salve any part of the wrecked Camorta and it will, therefore, be incumbent on Government to blow up the wreck, and when this is done, there will be planty of evidence forthcoming as to the identity of the vessel.

IT is interesting and rather amusing to know that the professional and accomplished criminal—the man who has abilities, but uses them in a wrong direction—has expressed for the benefit of all who heed that he has the most profund contempt for the hooligan with whom sheer brutality takes the place of professional skill. "Colonel" Sturgis, of the Salvation Army, is the authority for this statement, and he finds the crib-cracker a more docile creature than the hooligan. In one of the homes at present are three skilled criminals who have to their joint account the amazing record of 100 years in prison. Another of this class recently died in one of the homes of the Salvation Army. [illegible] and in the course of his natural life had [illegible] no fewer than 280 strokes of the cat.

ENGLISHMAN'S Madras correspondent says :—"The Natives recall the curious prophecy, made last year by a Hindu astrologer, that the King would suffer serious illness this June between the 21st and 28th, and be much troubled by abscesses or carbuncle, and that the Coronation would not take place". This prophecy has been verified to the letter.

OFFICERS Commanding Volunteer Corps in the Calcutta District have been informed that, unless they issue Regimental Orders which insist upon the necessity of each individual Volunteer cleaning his own rifle immediately after any ball or blank ammunition has been used, and unless they bring these orders into force at once, the General Officer Commanding will be unable to recommend those corps for re-armament.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presiding at the third Criminal Session of the High Court, has been passing deterrent sentences on members of the criminal class who are convicted before him. Yesterday at the Criminal Session, his Lordship sentenced Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Hoosain, who was convicted of stealing three embroidered caps, to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. Chhagon Magan convicted of theft of watches and chains, was also sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

THE King has directed that a new silver medal shall be struck to commemorate the military operations in East, Central, and West Africa. The medal will be designated "The African General Service Medal", and the obverse will bear the effigy of his Majesty King Edward VII., while the reverse will be similar to the "East and Central Africa" medal, but will be inscribed with the word "Africa". The ribbon will be yellow, with black borders and two narrow green stripes. In each case in which this medal is issued a clasp will be affixed denoting the operations for which it is granted.

MR. JUSTICE Reid recently heard an appeal against an order of the District Magistrate, Delhi, binding over one Khudda Buksh, a Ghair Mukalid or Mahomedan non-conformist, to keep the peace, he having made a habit of shouting Amin in the mosque, to the annoyance of the other worshippers. Mr. Justice Reid decided that the case was of sufficient importance to be considered by a Full Bench, to whom he refered the appeal. The Full Bench have now decided that the petitioner's object was not to disturb the other worshippers, but that he shouted Amin in the bona fide performance of his own devotions, which he had a perfect right to do. The Magistrate's order was therefore set aside.

THE Transports carring the Native Infantry regiments to China, in relief, have doubtless had some rough weather in their passage across the Indian Ocean, but they are all well found and they should reach Honkong in good time. There has been no necessity to send cavalry, and thus the trouble which horses alwayes give on boardship during heavy storms will not have been experienced. The trooping will extend into September, as regiments returning to India cannot be moved until the full relief has been completed ; but the steamers from China will have the monsoon with them, and the discomforts of the passage will be much less than those endured on the outward voyage.

THE number of engineers of the Public Works Department is now considerably below the proper complement in all Provinces, the recruitment among the Royal Engineers having been very disappointing for the last two or three years. The fact seems to be that the young R. E. does not now care to join the Department, and no measures have yet been taken to make good the deficiency in the establishment due to this cause. The Government of India are about to embark upon a wide scheme of provincial irrigation works, which will extend over many years, and it is most necessary therefore that the engineer-cadres should be kept to sanctioned strength. The only way out of the present difficulty is the engagement of men at Home on special terms for a number of years, until the recruitment for the Department has once more been placed on a satisfactory footing.

BRITISH TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHAT BRITISH MANUFACTURERS MUST DO TO FIGHT COMPETITION.

BY J. H. VINES.

BRITISH engineers are determined to hold their own in South Africa. Hitherto they have had the most severe competition in agricultural and mining machinery, particularly with American and German firms, but there is nothing which can be produced by either of these two competitors which cannot be made by British firms in this country ; British quality and workmanship are, moreover, far superior to those of our competitors.

There is no question upon this point, writes Mr. J. H. Vines in the "Daily Express." British work is both more substantial and will give more economical results. An examination into the mining and other machinery supplied to the Cape by foreign firms would disclose very similar results to those pointed out in Lord Cromer's report in regard to locomotives in Egypt. From the standpoint of quality and durability this country is a long way ahead of any other.

Last Saturday there sailed for South Africa a deputation of experts appointed by the South African Trade Committee, formed by Mr. John Lockie, to inquire into and report upon the state of and openings for trade there.

The most important industry is that of engineering, on behalf of which Mr. Ben H. Morgan, editor of the "Engineering Times," has been appointed commissioner.

At an interview I had with him I inquired as to where our chief weakness lay in dealing with foreign trade.

BRITISH SLOWNESS.

"Undoubtedly the greatest weakness lies in the dilatoriness with which the British manufacturers treat foreign orders and inquiries," he replied. "Recently I have had occasion to place numerous orders for machinery for South Africa, and I have been astonished at the apparent apathy with which manufacturers conduct their business. And their dilatoriness not only extends to the way in which they reply to inquiries, but also to the manner in which they execute their contracts. I have known of instances where orders have been taken for machinery for delivery within six months when the manufacturer knew that it would be impossible for him to make the delivery in a shorter period than nine months. This breach of faith has naturally tended to discredit the English manufacturer, and has caused invidious comparisons to be made between American and British manufacturers. To illustrate my point, I may mention that a well-known Johannesburg business house now attaches to all its contracts the following slip :—

When a date is arranged for delivery of goods we expect that it will be kept. An undertaking to deliver by a certain time is as binding upon the manufacturer as any other portion of the contract.

"I believe, too, that my experience of the English manufacturer in this respect is not unique. I have before me now two letters from the Transvaal speaking of an inquiry which the manager of one of the most important mines has made from an engineering firm. One letter states: 'I am still without a reply from Messrs.—— ; whereas I have been inundated with the minutest details of the machinery of about twenty different firms of American manufacturers. I must say, as a Britisher myself, I am astonished at the apparent apathy in England in this respect' (i.e., replying to inquiries).

SERIOUS RIVALS.

"The other letter, a portion of which I can quote to you, raises a very important point, and one to which too much attention cannot be directed. It is in regard to the way in which tenders are made. The latter states : Some of the English tenders from large makers for the enormous plants which we are requiring here might have been drawn up by a school boy just entering that drawing office for the first time; whereas the foreign tenders, both American and Continental, give evidence that extraordinary trouble has been taken to comply with our wishes and to carry out the details of our specification. It is not by methods such as these that are we going to obtain and develop the South African markets.

"How is business at the Cape now carried on? The bulk of the trade passes through the hands of agents—exporting houses in London, and importing merchants in the large coast towns of South Africa. These merchants have as a rule large stores, and buy their goods in the best markets, irrespective of the of the country of origin. The South African merchant will not strain his patriotism to such an extent as to place a single order with a British firm unless the firm can send him as good an article in every respect as any foreign rival. These merchants stock goods of all descriptions and send their own representatives all over the country selling them. Very little business is done direct with the consumer."

"How do you propose to collect your information?

"The first source of information will be those merchants who already control the larger part of the South African trade. I propose to get their views as to the class of the machinery and goods that the South African market demands. In the next place I shall consult the local Chambers of Commerce in South Africa, and afterwards obtain the views of large users of machinery and goods of all description.

A BIG FUTURE.

Thus I hope to be able, without going behind the merchant, to bring the consumer and the manufacturer, into closer touch with each other. I hope to be able to give details and illustrations of the machinery which is best suited for certain classes of work and the designs and qualities that are required by the people on the spot. I hope to make many matters plain in regard to shipping freights, railway freights, etc., as well as with respect to local methods of conducting business, terms of payments discounts, etc., in vogue in South Africa.

"The future for British trade in South Africa is immense. Millions of money are going to be spent on engineering works in that country during the next few years. The financial houses which control the mines on the eastern section of the Rand with regard to management and so forth have, to my knowledge schemes in hand which, for about eight mines, involve an expenditure of considerably over £4,000,000 sterling, very nearly half of which will be spent on machinery. South Africa in the near future is going to become an enormous market for engineering material. With the exception of the Rand, it is practically undeveloped, and although the staple industry is gold, many other projects, such as large power, tramway, and light railway schemes will spring up from time to time. The country is full of iron and coal and other minerals.

"I am confident that if the British manufacturer will bestir himself without delay he will easily secure the bulk of this market. His goods are 'right,' and it is only necessary for him to 'wake up.'"

THE PANAMA CANAL.

IN the United States Senate on June [illegible]th Mr J. H. Mitchell made a violent attack on the Panama Canal Company. He declared that the United States could have no connection with the Panama Canal route without becoming involved in the intricacies of French law-courts, from which the country would find it impossible to extricate itself. Mr. Mitchell declared that any connection the United States might have with the Panama Canal proposal would result in the defiling of the Government.

The recent volcanic disturbances play a leading part in the Senate's closing debate upon the Isthmian Canal question. Professor Heilprin considers that the St. Vincent and Martinique eruptions are demonstrably interrelated, presaging an increase of volcanic phenomena in the Carribean region, with unique forms of destructive power. Facts prove unwisdom of relying upon the localisation of volcanic forces or presuming their dormancy, or the resisting qualities of a canal lying within such a region as Nicaragua. Professor Heilprin reaffirms his views, which were recorded before his personal observation, that Panama lies outside the region of crustal weakness and within the tract binding Costa Rica with Salvador. Upon this tract within two hundred linear miles, are situated twenty-five volcanoes, now or recently active ; some lie within Lake Nicaragua's basin. In 1886, Tarawere, in New Zealand, emptied the great Lake of Rotomohana under physiographic conditions similar to those around Nicaragua. Professor Heilprin thinks this should dispose of the Nicaraguan route.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CONDITION.

HIS MAJESTY RAPIDLY RECOVERING.

PREPARATIONS FOR REJOICING.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A bulletin, issued at four o'clock this afternoon, says that the progress made by his Majesty is in every way satisfactory. The local discomfort is less.

Services of intercession were held throughout the Kingdom and in Continental capitals.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

No bulletin was issued yesterday evening. Henceforth there will be only two bulletins issued daily, one at ten and the other at seven.

Viscount Cranborne announced that the King is rapidly getting better, and that the moment therefore seems most appropriate for public rejoicing. As chairman of the bonfire committee he suggests that the bonfires throughout the country be lighted to-night.

The ten o'clock bulletin states that the King slept well. The dressing of his wound gives much distress, but there is no bad symptom of any kind.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The following message has been received from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—His Majesty's progress continues to be in every way satisfactory.

SYMPATHY IN IRELAND.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram dated London the June 29, states:—The illness of the King has occasioned a remarkable outburst of sympathy in Ireland.

HOPEFUL FEELING REPLACES DESPONDENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JUNE 30.

An "Engishman" special cablegram, dated London June 28, states:—A very hopeful feeling is now taking the place of the despondency that prevailed. Most of the decorations and stands in London were removed on Thursday and yesterday, but the illumination devices remain and will be utilised to celebrate the recovery of the King. It is believed that possibly the naval review will take place next week.

We are now having ideal summer weather.

THE POSTPONED CORONATION.

DISTURBANCES IN ENGLAND.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables:—

Serious rioting took place at Watford in Herefordshire owing to the postponement of festivities. Disturbances also took place at Dunstable and Hemelhempstead.

At the latter place they were in protest against the selling of provisions intended for a dinner to the poor.

ILAO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The following telegram was sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay from Ilao:—"We poor ryots earnestly pray that God Almighty may pour all blessings upon their Majesties. Long, long may the King-Emperor reign in peace and happiness, and his throne be maintained in the nation's love. Please wire Home."

A second telegram states:—"Ryots assembled and prayed for speedy recovery of his Majesty. God save the King". To these messages suitable replies were received from the Private Secretary to the Governor.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KHEDIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Khedive had an audience with the Sultan yesterday.

PARIS TO VIENNA MOTOR-CAR RACE.

Marcel Renault has won the Paris to Vienna motor-car race, covering the distance, excluding Switzerland, in fifteen hours and twenty-two minutes.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMANDS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Army orders have been issued proclaiming the different commands in South Africa. The Transvaal and Bechuanaland are divided into five districts, the Orange River Colony into two districts, and the Cape and Natal are to be separate commands.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE RESTITUTION OF TIENTSIN.

RUSSIA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The meeting of the Ministers to discuss the restitution of Tientsin to the Chinese proved fruitless. Dr. Schwarzenstein and Sir E. Satow insisted on the conditions being unmodified. M. Lessar, announced the withdrawal of Russia.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental with the English mails of the 20th instant left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday, and s. s. Australia for Colombo and Australia at 7 p.m. yesterday.

PROFITS OF THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JUNE, 30

The net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited for the half year ended 30th June are Rs. 1,85,061 which includes Rs. 32,830 brought forward from last half year. A lakh is added to the reserve, making that fund fourteen lakhs, and after paying interest on preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares at the rates of six and five per cent, per annum, respectively, there remains Rs. 57,661 to carry forward to next account.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BENGAL.

PASSENGER TRAIN BLOWN OVER.

FIFTEEN KILLED AND THIRTEEN INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

News has reached Calcutta of a serious accident on the East Indian Railway to No. 14 Up loop mixed train, which was blown over by a storm while running between Ramporehat and Nalhatti.

It is feared that many passengers have been killed and wounded. Assistance has been sent from Burdwan, Sahebgunge, Jamalpore and Rampore Hat.

The general traffic manager has gone to the scene of the accident.

LATER.

The East Indian Railway authorities state that fifteen passengers were killed and thirteen injured in the railway accident on Sunday afternoon on the loop line. The train except the engine and brake-van was lifted clean off rails by the tornado, and dashed against the embankment, first and second class carriages being smashed to pieces.

The accident appears to be one of a most extraordinary and appalling character. The first intimation of the disaster reached Howrah yesterday evening, the message received being to the effect that the 14th Up-loop line mixed train, which started from Howrah early yesterday morning, had been blown off the line, and upset at Rampurhat, 138 miles from Calcutta.

The message created considerable consternation and excitement amongst the railway officials at Howrah, and the excitement was intensified by a telegram, which arrived shortly afterwards asking for assistance of all sorts to be sent quickly.

Several officials and doctors and an ample supply of medical and surgical appliances were despatched immediately. The line was not reported clear until midnight, the accident having happened at three in the afternoon.

The fireman was blown off the footboard of the engine by the force of the wind, and landed in a paddy field.

There were only a few European passengers, one or two of whom are said to have received severe injuries.

The carriages in the centre of the train were completely wrecked, and scenes of indescribable confusion and horror prevailed for hours after the catastrophe.

The guard's van was turned upside down, and the guard had a miraculous escape by jumping out as the van was turning over.

The line was in proper condition and the disaster was caused solely by the train being caught by a terrific gust of wind.

Although there was a storm of wind and rain at Rampurhat yesterday afternoon, no unusual cyclonic disturbance was noticed.

The official enquiry is proceeding.

MORE CORONATION HONOURS,

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables:—

A Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. W. J. Soulsby. Dr. Ronald Ross of malarial mosquito fame, and Colonel Sadler, Indian Political Department receive C. B's. A C. M. G. has been conferred on Mr. Sterndale, the Governor of St. Helena, formerly of the Indian Financial Department.

(Sir William Jameson Soulsby has been Private Secretary to the Lord Mayors of London since 1875. He was born in 1851, the eldest son of the late Mathew Soulsby. He was educated at the City of London School and King's College, London. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1874. He is a knight of several foreign orders and has already been decorated with a C. B. and a C. I. E.

Major Ronald Ross, C. B., is at present associated with the Liverpool School of Tropical medicine. He was born in 1857, the son of General Sir C. C. G. Ross, K. C. B. He was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and entered the Indian Medical Service in 1881. He was awarded Parke's Gold Medal in 1895, and in the same year undertook the experimental verification of the mosquito theory of malaria. He discovered the life history of malaria parasites in mosquitoes in 1897-98, and was leader of the expedition which found malaria-bearing mosquitoes in West Africa in 1899. In the same year he retired from the Indian Medical Service. He has published several scientific works and also two novels—"Child of Ocean" and "Spirit of Storm", and a drama entitled "Deformed Transformed", as well as a mathematical work, the "Algebra of Space".

Lieut.-Col. J. Hayes Sadler, C. B., is Consul-General of the Somali Protectorate.

His Excellency Robert Armitage Sterndale, C. M. G., has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Chief Justice of St. Helena since 1897. He was born on June 30th, 1839, the fourth son of W. H. Sterndale, The Elms, Ashford, Co. Derby. He was educated at a private school and came out to India in 1856. He volunteered for service in the Indian Mutiny; helped to raise and served with a body of horse in the Central Provinces; afterwards lieutenant in the local regiment of Behar Station Guards, Nations Nujeebs, 2nd Battalion Bengal Military Police (medal); in 1859 entered the Central Provinces Commission; appointed to the Financial Dept. in 1864; retired from India in 1890; acting Governor of St. Helena for six months in 1896; received the Jubilee decoration of 1897. Publications: "Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpuras"; "The Afghan Knife"; "Turkey and India"; "Denizens of the Jungles"; "The Mammalia of British India and Ceylon").

FIRST ELECTRIC CURRENT.

SENT OVER CAUVERY FALLS TO KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

MADRAS, JUNE 30.

The first electric current was sent over the line from Cauvery Falls working to the gold fields at Kolar to-day at 11 a.m., at half pressure, to test the line.

The electric lamps in all the buildings glowed. The instruments indicated the current to the machinery outside the central power station.

The electric mining machinery will not be started, however, for a few days.

GENERAL VENTRIS ASSUMES COMMAND POONA DISTRICT.

POONA, JUNE 30.

Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding Poona District, who went home on privilege leave, arrived in Poona and has assumed command of the District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley has taken up his duties from to-day of Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District.

EXPIATED HIS CRIME.

Govind Purshotam who murdered three persons in Poona City in March last, was hanged this morning at Yerrowda Jail.

H.M.S. AMPHITRITE IN BOMBAY.

H.M.S. Amphitrite which is proceeding to the China Station in relief of H.M.S. Orlando, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon. She left Portsmouth on May 6 since leaving Aden she has been making a cruise in the Persian Gulf, and has put into Bombay for the purpose of coaling—she will take in 2,000 tons from the Admiralty contractors (Messrs. Cory Brothers and Co. Ltd.).

H. M. S. Amphitrite was launched at Barrow on the 5th July, 1898, her construction having been commenced in December, 1896. She is a first class protected cruiser, the cost of which was provided for in the Admiralty Estimates of 1896-97. Her hull is steel sheathed and coppered, and the vessel is provided with two screws and four funnels, two signalling masts and no poop. Her length between perpendiculars is given as 435 feet over all 462 feet 6 inches; beam 69 feet, and mean draught 25 feet 3 inches. She has a displacement of 11,000 and an indicated horse power of 18,000, equivalent to a speed of 20'75 knots. She is provided with two sets of four cylindrical and Belleville boilers with feed water heaters, giving a heating surface of 47,262 square feet. She forms one of a class of four cruisers, the other three of which are the Spartiate launched at Pembroke H. M. S. Argonaut launched at Govan, and H. M. S. Areadne launched at Clydebank. She is provided with a steel deck, with 2'5 and 4-inch casements for 6-inch guns, and has a conning tower. It has been stated that the vessel from her forty-one guns can in a minute discharge 6,898 shots, varying in weight from 100 lbs. downwards, and totaling about 7 1-2 tons, while during that brief period 3,854lbs. of powder would be used. Sixteen of her guns are of the 6-inch quick-firing type, the Vickers weapon of this calibre firing eight 100lb. shots per minute at a velocity of 2,775 feet per second. Her armament in addition to the above guns, consists of twelve 12-pounder quick-firing guns; twelve 12-pounder or boat guns; three 3-pounder quick-firing guns; and eight '45 maxims. She is also equipped with fourteen boats, including three steam launches and twelve torpedoes, two of the tubes of which are submerged. She carries a complement of 677 officers and men and is commanded by Captain Windham C. V. O.

REVENUE ENQUIRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Referring to the charges made by the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Parak in the Legislative Council, the enquiry held by Mr. Maconachi, the report made by him to Government and the orders passed therein, allow me to quote an instance of a very recent date showing the restraint exercised by the Officers of Government in the matter of revenue collections. A wealthy and respectable Hindu resident of Bombay is the proprietor of several alienated villages and the khot of other villages, situate in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana zilla. He came into possession of these khoti villages by a Decree of the High Court of Bombay. Before the villages in question were transfered into his name in the books of the Collector of Thana, the latter recovered from this gentleman all monies due to Government by the former khot. Some months afterwards the Collector made a fresh demand for expenses incurred on account of revision survey of certain lands in those villages made during the time of the former khot, who had correspondence with the Collector disputing the correctness of the demand. The present khot repudiated his liability to pay the above demand amounting to some Rs. 5,000, but offered to pay this sum if ordered by a civil court of law. Instead of following the simple course thus suggested, the Collector issued orders for the attachment of all the immoveable properties of the khot together with the contents thereof and which was worth a hundred times more than the amount of the claim. These orders were without a moment's hesitation carried out by the Mamlutdar of Salsette, who caused locks to be put on all the buildings, chawls, warehouses, and all grain lying in the open, and books of accounts were also attached. The khot duly protested through his solicitors against this high-handed policy of the Collector and his subordinates, but no heed was taken of it, and a few days afterwards a public auction was held by orders of the Mamlutdar and a portion of the grain belonging to the khot was sold at an exceptionally low price, in satisfaction of the amount of the claim. Even after this, the attachment was not entirely removed until three weeks thereafter. It seems the Collector's order for the removal was made on the 5th May, but the attachment notwithstanding remained till the 30th May. This high-handedness on the part of the Collector and his subordinates has caused the khot a serious loss, not to speak of the injury to his reputation and his humiliation in the eyes of the public.

Now, where was the necessity of attaching all the properties, when the Collector and his subordinates well knew that one grain warehouse was alone worth considerably more than they claimed from the khot? What objection had the Collector for not suing the khot in a civil court for the recovery of the claim which has been disputed ever since it was made and more especially as the khot is a gentleman of means and position? Surely, the action of the Collector and his subordinates in this case was most arbitrary and vindictive, and in contravention of the spirit of the legislature. If respectable and wealthy persons like the khot referred to are subjected to such harsh treatment and ignominy under the very nose of Government, what must be the fate of poor villagers who come under the clutches of the Collector and his subordinates is a question which had better be left to your readers to solve.—

Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 30. FACTS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified for information that the Hired Transport Englishman, expected on the 14th July from South Africa, brings the undermentioned troops, who will be landed at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, on the same date:—3 Officers, 3 Warrant Officers, 2 British details, 158 Native N. C. O's and men and 670 Native followers. British details will be attached to Colaba Depot and despatched to their destinations under the orders of the Commandant.

Madras and Sind details and followers will be attached to the Detail Lines, and the Officer Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry will detail two Non-Commissioned Officers to conduct them from the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, to the Lines. The remainder will be railed to Deolali in one special troop train, leaving the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, at 18-15 o'clock the same date.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 30.—Carleton, Lt.-Col., Punjab, 12th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Barron, Lt., Bengal, R. E., on duty, from Aden.

Wilkes, Capt., Bo., R. G. A., on duty, from Aden.

Mackenzie, Lt., Bo., 28th Infy., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 30.—Forrest, Capt., Ms., 1st Lincoln, to join Regt. to Bangalore.

Houston, Vety.-Lt., Ms., A. V. D., on duty to Banglore.

Mackenzie, Lt., Ms., 2nd Infy., on duty, to Fyzabad.

Powell, Lt., Beng., 1st Northampton Regt., to rejoin to Dagshai.

Short, Vety.-Major, Punjab, A. V. D., on duty to Sialkote.

Grattan, Capt., Punjab, R. A. M. C., on duty, to Mean Mir.

McDougall, Vety.-Capt., Punjab, A. V. D., on duty to Sialkote.

Appleton, Vety-Major, Gunjab, A. V. D., on duty to Karnal.

Carleton, Lt.-Col., Punjab, 12th Cavalry, on duty to Mooltan.

Shuttleworth, Lt., Bo., I. R. Work, Regt., to join to Karachi.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE meeting of the Bombay Corporation was resumed in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon, Mr. Malji B. Barbhaya occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

THE KING'S ILLNESS RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

Before the Corporation proceeded to business, the President said he was sure they would all agree with him that they should express the deep sorrow which they all felt on account of the illness of his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India. They prayed for his speedy recovery and his long life and prosperity, and they hoped that he would soon be able to go through the ceremony of his Coronation.

Mr. Mehta briefly alluded to the strength of feeling with which the news of his Majesty's illness had been received throughout the whole of India. He was sure that they would not be behind hand in placing on record their sorrow and anxiety on his Majesty's behalf. He moved "that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay beg to give expression to the deep regret with which they learned of the serious illness of their beloved sovereign, and earnestly pray for his speedy recovery; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for transmission".

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded. He said they would all have noticed with pleasure that the latest bulletins were very reassuring, and they hoped that his Majesty would be restored to health very soon.

The motion was carried unanimously.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that Mr. A. F. Jenner, who was working as Inspector in the Health Department, died on the 25th March last. The Commissioner went on to say:

"The Executive Health Officer reports that this Inspector was absent from duty on account of illness from the 13th February 1902, when he was admitted into the St. George's Hospital and discharged from the hospital on the 2nd March 1902. On his discharge from the hospital he reported himself for duty, but as he was extremely weak and quite unfit for work, he was not allowed to resume duty and he died on the 25th March 1902. The medical certificates from the Physician in charge of the St. Georges Hospital and Dr. J. J. de Quadros are herewith forwarded. The Corporation under their Resolution No. 7886 of the 11th October, 1900, have ruled that Municipal officers and servants applying for sick leave while in Bombay must obtain a certificate from the Municipal Examiner and if out of Bombay a certificate from the Civil Surgeon of the district or from a duly qualified medical practitioner, failing which no allowance will be granted during the period of such absence. As, however it was not practicable for Mr. Jenner to produce a medical certificate from the Municipal Examiner, I request the sanction of the Corporation to treat Mr. Jenner's absence as leave on half pay from the 13th February 1902, to 20th March 1902, on the strength of the medical certificates forwarded herewith. In connection with the rule referred to in para. 2 of this letter, I may state that it entails much inconvenience and hardship on applicants for sick leave, if in Bombay to produce a certificate from the Municipal Medical Examiner alone, and if out of Bombay from the Civil Surgeon of the district or from a duly qualified medical practitioner. If a person is in hospital in Bombay it is sometimes not possible to obtain a certificate from the Municipal Medical Examiner as in the present instance. Also if a person is out of Bombay, and is residing in a far off native village where there may be no Civil Surgeon or a duly qualified practitioner available, but where the people have to depend on the village "vaid," it is not possible for him to produce a certificate as required by the Corporation Resolution to earn sick-leave allowances. Under the circumstances I request the Corporation to modify the rule so as to leave the acceptance of medical certificates to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner".

Considerable discussion took place as to the necessity of obtaining in accordance with a former resolution of the Corporation a medical certificate only from the medical gentleman specially appointed for the purpose by the Corporation and not from any other medical man. Some of the members were opposed to make any exception to the rule, and stated no discretion should be given either to the Standing Committee on the Municipal Commissioner.

Exception was however made in the case of Mr. Jenner, but the Corporation resolved not to leave such cases to the discretion of the Commissioner.

WATER SUPPLIED FOR TRADE PURPOSES.

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit it was resolved that in order that the subject might be ready for discussion when the next budget estimates were considered, the Standing Committee be requested to expeditiously submit to the Corporation their report on the memorial from the Bombay Millowners Association regarding the rate charged for water supplied for trade purposes.

SUPPLYING WATER TO OUTSIDE DISTRICTS.

On the motion of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, it was resolved to appoint a committee to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, the advisability or otherwise of supplying water to districts outside the local limits of the city, and to report thereon to the Corporation.

SYSTEMS OF HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

The Corporation recorded a statement showing the number of chawls in the City and of premises other than chawls where house connections had been carried out on different systems of drainage since August 1896 to August 1901. Premises other than chawls included 564 on closed pipe system and 854 on open system. Chawls included 72 on closed 200 on open system and 214 on partly open and partly closed system.

COLLECTION OF TOWN DUTIES.

On the motion of Mr. D.E. Wacha the Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner reporting that as a result of the negotiations with the Port Trustees and the local railways, he had been unable to obtain any reduction in the present rate of commission charged by them for the collection of the Town Duties.

CYCLE TAX.

The Commissioner reported that during the quarter ended the 31st March last, 1431 bicycles and 10 tricycles were taxed. The amount of the tax levied was Rs. 2,921.

Mr. K. N. Wadya moved that the Commissioner's report be recorded.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved amendment that the report be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to add a column to the statement showing the number of cycles taxed during the previous quarters, such an addition to the statement would enable the members to compare the figures.

On division the amendment was carried.

"INSUFFICIENT" LIGHTS.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that with regard to the letter to the President from Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji and others regarding insufficient lighting arrangements on Naigaum, Naegaum Cross Road and Matunga, the applicants be informed that it was proposed to re-arrange the existing lamps in the locality, and to provide fifteen additional lamps which would improve the lighting of the roads, but that their request to have the roads lighted with incandescent gas lights could not be complied with.

Several members, including Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. K. N. Wadya, and Mr. Hormusji, Vakil, complained of bad lights in suburban districts, the residents of which paid as much tax as those in other parts of the city. The Corporation had been doing gross injustice to the suburban districts in not providing them with sufficient lights and putting them to great inconvenience.

Mr. K. N. Wadya moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee for re-consideration.

Dr. Sukhia moved another amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee with the expression of the Corporation's opinion that thirty additional lamps should be provided in the locality instead of fifteen as suggested by the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Metha pointed out that these suburban districts were sparsely inhabited and therefore the returns of rates and taxes from them were very small, comparing with those from the crowded parts of the town. This was a sufficient reply to those who complained of injustice being done, although they paid rates and taxes just as other people. He thought the recommendation made by the committee would meet the requirements of the petitioners.

Mr. Macdonald having replied on the debate, Dr. Sukhia asked for and was allowed to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Wadya's amendment was then voted upon and negatived. The original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next,

IT is formally notified in General Orders that all who took part in the capture of Fort Nodiz, in the Mekran Expedition, are permitted to reckon such service as war service.

It is officially announced that no pressure is to be put on any officer to obtain the new patterns of uniform, except as required by Army Order 39 of 1902. Regimental uniformity, it is said, is not to be expected during the transition period allowed to bring in the changes introduced by that order.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writing on Saturday says:—Instead of the Coronation service there was a special service for the King's recovery held in the Methodist Church, on the 26th at 7-30 a. m.

The large thatched bungalow belonging to the United Free Church Mission and occupied by the Revd. J. MacFadyen took fire on Monday, the 23rd instant at about 10 a. m. The roof was completely burnt and but a small portion of the property saved from destruction. The fire is said to have been caused through the carelessness of some servants smoking in the premises. As usual there was considerable delay in procuring the fire engine, which arrived on the spot too late to be of any service. A fire engine for the civil station is a great desideratum, and the necessity of purchasing one has often been proved by the fires that have occurred of late.

A very successful "At Home" was given by Captain and Mrs. Bridges to the members of the Nagpur Volunteer Institute and their friends on Friday last. The grounds presented a gay appearance, being decorated with a variety of flags and shrubs. A refreshment tent was provided for the members and their friends—tea and buns were also provided for the juvenile members who mustered very strong.

The tennis courts were kept going and amongst other amusements provided were badminton, ping pong and a miniature shooting range. The latter was a decided attraction and the shooting was continuous throughout the afternoon. The range was opened by the host with a score of 28 then followed a five shot competition for "all comers," in which the following were prize winners: Ladies competition—Mrs. Sherlock Hubbard score 21, Mrs. Menasse 18, Mrs. French 15. Gentlemen's competition—Captain Sherlock Hubbard 25, Sergt. Rose 25 and Cadet S. Bower 25. A most enjoyable evening was spent and after dusk a dance was held. Mrs. Bridges brought the evening to a close by presenting the prizes to the successful competitors. We hear that the Institute committee contemplate giving a concert in the public rooms early in July, and we wish it every success.

The distribution of prizes to the children of the girls school at Bhandara was to have come off on the 26th instant in honor of the Coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor but has been postponed owing to the illness of the King.

The schools here reopened on the 16th instant after midsummer vacation, but as the heat is still great there is not the usual attendance of children in the different classes. After a couple of showers of rain when the weather will have become cooler, the attendance will perhaps be normal.

The upper and lower subordinate examination took place in the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Nagpur, on the 23rd instant, and the following days. Two candidates appeared for the examination.

Locusts have paid a flying visit to parts of the Khandesh, Berars and the Central Provinces. They appear to be travelling from the south-west. Fortunately the fields will not provide them with a feast.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Panjim correspondent writing on the 27th June states:—The Governor-General's birthday anniversary was kept up with great solemnity on the 25th inst., both at the city church, where a thanksgiving service was held, and at the palace where the attendance of officials, and others was numerous, to pay their respects to his Excellency, and to wish that he may live to see his number of years doubled. He has completed his 58th year. The dance in the evening at Government House was confined to some of his Excellency's intimate friends, who were highly pleased with the hospitality of the Governor and his lady, who is very popular here. The party broke up at 2 a. m. all returning with delightful rememberances of the pleasant evening passed at the palace.

The receipts this year of our railway line up to the 24th instant amounted to Rs. 275,020 which is nearly a lakh of rupees in excess of last year.

We have had occasional showers of rain, but the heat is unbearable and more rain is urgently needed to save the seedlings already put down. Owing to bad weather, Pattimar Doria Dowlat proceeding from Ponani to Bombay entered our harbour in a disabled state with a cargo of coir, cocoanuts, and cocoanut-oil. About twenty-one barrels were landed by a government boat, each containing eight gallons of oil and it is said the boatmen themselves sold the cases for Rs. 4 each while their real value was Rs. 16. It has not yet been discovered who was the purchaser. Six of the boatmen have run away and the judicial authorities are investigating the matter.

Mr. Walke, of Messrs. Playfair and Walke, has proceeded to Gadak Darwar and Bangalore to establish agencies there. Their principal trade is in [illegible], for which there is a large demand on the part of coffee planters.

STRANGE STORY OF BRIBING THE POLICE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which one Aga Mirza was charged with cheating in that he was alleged to have received money in the name of other people. The evidence showed that on the 24th May last one Oosman Latiff was arrested by the police on a charge of theft in the Chuckla Section. While the charge against Oosman was being investigated by the Police, Oosman's uncle, Jamdani, who keeps a bagatelle table at Duncan Road, went to Aga Mirza and asked him to exert his influence on the police and get his nephew Oosman off. Aga Mirza represented that he went to the police, who agreed to square up the matter for a consideration of Rs. 500. However as Jamdani could not pay so much, other arrangements were made by which Rs.200 was agreed to be paid to the police for the job. On this representation Jamdani paid Aga Mirza Rs. 100 in advance, the balance to be paid after the acquittal of Oosman. The police, however, knew nothing of the arrangement arrived at between Aga Mirza, and Jamdani Oosman was in ordinary course prosecuted by Inspector Morris before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on a charge of theft. Oosman admitted one previous conviction of six months, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate. The complaiant Jamdani not being satisfied that the police had tried to save his nephew Oosman, petitioned the Commissioner of Police on the 30th May. Inquiries were then made, and the present proceedings instituted. Aga Mirza in his defence admitted having received Rs. 100 from Jamdani, but denied having received it for the purpose of bribing the police. He paid Rs. 50 to a barrister, who was engaged to defend Oosman, spent Rs. 3 on gharry hire and returned the balance of Rs. 47 to Jamdani. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the story about any payment to the police was false. Their conduct was honourable in the case. The story must have originated either from the complainant or the accused. The evidence of complainant was not supported. Further if their theory was correct one would expect an arrangement would have been made about the barrister's fees. The Court, therefore, believed that the accused did not mention about any payment to the police. If the accused did receive the money, it was a civil transaction. The accused was therefore discharged.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

THIRD BODY FOUND.

THE work of removing the debris from the scene of the collapse was continued day and night by the fire-brigade, and the men of the Executive Engineer's Department, with the result that the body of Mahadev Piraji, which was buried in the ruins, has been recovered. The body was removed to the Morgue, where Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday. After the body was identified, the inquiry was adjourned to Sunday next, when it will be resumed along with the investigation regarding the death of two other deceased.

Superintendent Nolan in his report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the accident writes: "This particular building was formerly a two-storeyed house with an attic and during the plague of 1897 it was condemned. From that time it remained vacant until two years ago when the present owner bought it and decided to improve it by raising it. But he did not appear to have obtained sanction from the Municipality until a year ago, when he commenced operations with a considerable amount of old material which evidently has resulted in the collapse of the building".

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT. TEMPLEMORE.

The hired Transport Templemore, Captain I. Jones, sailed yesterday, for Durban, via Colombo. At the latter port she will embark about 350 Boer prisoners of war for conveyance to South Africa. From Bombay she carried the following details. Major Vanstanbrenzie, Major Bailey, Dr. Douglas and son, Mr. Vanderevaldt, one clerk, Military Dept., and one sergeant, Military Works Service.

KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MURZBAN, C.I.E., resumed charge of the duties of Executive Engineer Municipality yesterday on return from privilege leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LAST MONTH'S TRADE.

EXPORTS TO MOROCCO.

COTTON SPINNING IN GERMANY.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

THE figures of our over-seas trade for May have not kept up the promise of April. Instead of a slight decrease in the declared value of our imports accompanied by substantial increases in the declared values of our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures and in our re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, a substantial increase in the declared value of the imports and a marked decline in both groups of exports are recorded. The increase in the value of the imports is very nearly a million sterling, the decrease in the exports is upwards of half a million, and the decrease in the re-exports is upwards of three-quarters of a million, the total decline on the export side of the accounts being £1,304,170. That trade was adversely affected somewhat by uncertainty respecting the conclusion of the war seems not improbable; the prospect of peace might very well induce a disposition to postpone operations as long as possible, in the hope of a clear outlook. Certainly the actual conclusion of peace justifies hopes of a more steady expansion of trade during the remaining months of the year, especially should the monsoon prove favourable. But the position of the American cotton market, the great strike in the American coal trade, the drought in Australia, and the abnormal weather, with its possible ill-effects on various crops, may prove counteracting influences.

Perhaps the most noteworthy feature on the import side of the accounts is the increase in the imports of dutiable articles of food and drink, which alone almost equals the total amount of the increase. There is a large increase in the imports of wheat, especially from the United States, doubtless in consequence of unfavourable reports of the grain crops from various quarters; but it is not so much because of the cause of the increased imports of grain that the increase this month in dutiable imports is striking, but because wheat, flour, and other grain appear, for the first time since the triumph of Free Trade to this country, in the list of dutiable articles. Against the increase in the wheat imports must be set—in the dutiable group—a considerable decrease in the imports of refined sugar. The imports of duty-free articles of food and drink also show a substantial increase in aggregate value (it must be explained that the quantities and values of the various commodities in both the duty-free and dutiable groups are compared with those of the same commodities last year, no matter whether they then appeared as dutiable or duty free). The increase in the imports of duty-free articles this year is mainly due to increased imports of bacon, butter, preserved meat, and cured fish. Against the increases in the imports of articles of food and drink, both free and dutiable, must be set all but equivalent decreases in the imports of raw materials. Raw materials for textile industries show a decrease of £820,494, mostly due to a falling off in the imports of raw cotton from the United States and also from India, but also very largely to a marked decline in the imports of wool from South Africa, British India, and Australasia. The imports of jute also show contraction. A feature under this head, however, is an increase in the imports of silk. A decline of £704,427 in the imports of raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures is due mainly to diminished imports of timber. An increase in the imports of metals represents iron, quicksilver, tin, and zinc chiefly. Petroleum has been imported in larger quantities than in May last year. An increase in the declared value of the imports of manufactured articles largely represents motor cars and motor cycles. On the whole, it cannot be said that the import statement for May is encouraging. Increased imports of foodstuffs and diminished imports of raw materials are not suggestive of prosperous trade conditions.

Turning to the exports, the decline in the declared value of British produce and manufactures sent abroad is more than covered by the decline in the exports of coal, though there is also a small decline in the exports of British wool shown for May. A decrease is also shown for the month in the exports of yarns and textile fabrics, both cotton yarn and piece goods showing slightly diminished values, with however, increased quantities. A noticeable feature is an increased shipment of grey cotton yarn to Bombay and a marked diminution to Bengal. An improvement in the German demand is recorded and rather more has been sent to Turkey during the month. The shipments to Japan have further declined. Some recovery in the shipments of dyed yarns to Madras and also to Turkey is shown. The increase in the quantity of cotton piece goods shipped during the month is 7.126'700 yards; of the Indian markets Bengal alone shows an increased taking. Contrary to expectations, a considerable increase in the shipment of cotton piece goods to China (including Hong Kong) is also shown for May, and the exports to Japan likewise show an interesting expansion. The exports of jute piece goods and of woolen and worsted goods show declines. A feature of the month is an increase in the exports of machinery and mill work, which has converted a previous descrease for the expired portion of the year into a small increase. There is an insignificant increase in the declared value of the exports of new ships for the month, which, however, has scarcely affected the considerable decrease for the expired portion of the year shown at the end of April. The chemical trade shows a small increase for the month. There is a decrease in the value of the exports of apparel and articles of personal use, a small increase in the exports of miscellaneous manufactures and part manufactures, and a decline in the value of the articles sent by parcel post. Our export trade during May has, in fact, corresponded with the general report of business given in the course of that month and with the weather. There has been no decided "lead" in any direction, and though the result has been contraction rather than expansion, this may be attributed practically to diminished exports of one material—coal.

Last year the Sultan of Morocco sent special missions to London, Berlin, Paris and St. Petersburg; a "Times" correspondent visited the Shereefian court and at least three new books on the country have been published in the United Kingdom. The result, Mr. Consul Maclean points out in his report from Dar-al-Baida, has been many enquiries at the consular offices, and he goes on to suggest that it confirms the view that the consular reports are not read. One cannot quite follow Mr. Maclean. Has he forgotten that the Moroccan Government was well represented at the Glasgow Exhibition? Mr. Maclean is not very encouraging. He says: The people of Morocco live literally from hand to mouth. They have no reserves. They purchase to the extreme extent of their resources, which consist of what they can produce from the soil within the zone near the coast. The reason the area of production is limited is because there are no railways or good roads, so all produce is transported on camels or mules, and there is hardly a single article which is of sufficient value in itself to bear the cost of transport in addition to the export duties and freight. Under these circumstances it cannot be good business to push goods on the Moors. The bulk of imports consists of the barest necessaries of existence, the cheapest cotton goods for raiment, and the most inexpensive qualities of green tea, loaf sugar, and candles. On the rare occasion when a cultivator has a balance at the end of a season he buys the necessary clothing which down to that happy moment he had gone without. His desires are not further in the direction of what can be obtained outside his own country. He sleeps on the ground and has no furniture, and if he wishes to acquire luxuries and has the wherewithal to indulge his taste he will marry a new wife, or purchase a horse and a gun. The moral which the above observations are intended to point is that British merchants who have not already experience of doing business in Morocco, should on no account send their goods to this country until they have received payment for them. Reliable local agents are not numerous, and when paid by commission on sales, without being responsible for the payment of goods sold on credit, they may give interested advice. It is whithin my knowlege that many Morocco agents and customers of non-resident British firms convert goods into money, and intead of promply remitting this to their principals they will use it to make advances on crops they have never seen, or speculate in produce brought into town the British share of the imports is 57 7-4 per cent.

A report from Munchen-Gladbach on the spinning and weaving industries of the Lower Rhine district says that, although the off take of cotton yarns, which for some time past had shown a material increase, has recently made further progress, the position of the German cotton spinners must still be described as unsatisfactory, as the demand has not yet been strong enough to bring yarn prices into harmony with the present cost of the raw material. The former sharp divergence, it is true, has lately been modified in favour of spinners but the improvement is far from being sufficient to make production remunerative. Only by a very decided increase in the demand for cotton piece goods, especially for exportation, and a consequent larger consumption of yarns will the admitted over-production of yarns in Germany for some years past be absorbed and the basis for a more healthy condition of the spinning industry be attained. The vigogne (mixed) yarn industry of the Gladbach district and the imitation yarns branch are now, however, experiencing relatively more favourable conditions than the ordinary cotton spinning branch. The spinners of the special descriptions referred to are favoured by the cheapness of some of the plain spinnings they require, which are largely obtained from Saxony, and to some extent they escape the adverse influences of the American cotton market, as they use East Indian cotton and cotton waste mainly. The wool spinners of the Lower Rhine district complain bitterly of the heavy loss shown by present prices for low-grade yarns; all efforts to improve the position are said to have been futile owing to excessive supply. The spinners of fine worsted yarns are in a more satisfactory position, as their machinery is well employed at prices showing a satisfactory margin. Flax spinners, on the other hand, are failing to obtain prices for linen yarns corresponding to the high cost of the raw material; the mills are being run possibly without loss, but certainly without profit. For printed piece goods orders for later delivery are now being received daily to an extent to encourage hopes that the season will prove much brisker than recently seemed probable. In the coloured woven goods branch the production and stocks have been closely sold up, but owing to continued severe competition prices leave much to be desired.

At the time of writing the great coal strike in America seems to be extending, and the struggle is likely to be a long one. It is now more than a month ago since the strike formally began, the 145,000 miners throughout the entire anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania ceasing work on May 12. The men demanded both shorter hours (an eight hour day instead of a ten and twelve) and increased wages, and the immediate effect of the coalmasters' refusal of the request was the complete stoppage of 357 collieries. Never, it is said, in the history of hard coal mining has a tie-up been so complete. A strike in 1900 lasted six weeks, and unless the operators make concessions the present conflict will be larger and more bitter. It is the men's desire to call a special national convention of the United States mine workers of America with a view to involving all the bituminous mine workers, both organised and unorganised, in the struggle. If a special national convention is called and the miners succeed in their object it would directly affect 449,000 men, who are employed in and about the coal mines of the country. Coal would soon become scarce, and this would ultimately result in the tying up of railroads and all sorts of industries that use large quantities of the fuel. It is doubted by some who are closely watching developments that such a stupendous movement could be brought about for the reason that the business interests of the country would not stand idly by and permit such a plan to be put into effect. It has happened before that the soft coal miners have refused to throw in their lot with the anthracite men. But should they so refuse, it is more than possible that the railway men will join in by refusing to handle non-union and bituminous coal, the same end would be secured.

A communication from Fall River to the New York "Commercial Bulletin" under date May 24 indicates that cotton cloth manufacturers in New England, as well as in Lancashire are much perplexed by the relative conditions of the several stages of the industry. The outlook for the early summer trade, it is remarked, is interesting the American manufacturers very much owing to the unusual conditions prevailing in the markets for raw materials and finished goods. It is not expected generally that there will be any such brisk trade as there was a year ago in June, when the large stocks then in hand dwindled very quickly, although at great losses to the mills. Cotton is very firm, at a figure well beyond that at which many of the mills made their early crop purchases, and prices of supplies have advanced since last year, when they were high. Moreover, the price of labour has gone to the highest point prevailing in twenty-five years and bids fair to stay there for months to come. Fall river manufacturers are now wondering whether printers can secure a trade of any magnitude on a basis of 5 1-2c. for the staple goods, or whether any attempt of importance will be made to fix that price for the summer trade. If this cannot be done the prices for grey goods will have to go down to a basis lower than the one now quoted, and if this be the case it means a distinct curtailment of profits. Whatever sellers and manufacturers may agree among themselves as to "a fair prices" for cloth, in view of the high price of raw cotton, it is recognised by printers that the retail customers of the country cannot be quickly influenced to pay more for goods because Southern cotton planters ask more for their raw material. If the markets of the world were bare of goods it would be possible perhaps to induce retail purchasers to pay more for their fabrics, but the sales of the past year were large and the mills have been pushed to the utmost to supply contracts. If the price of cloth is to fall below 3c. through a lack of demand, the manufacturing situation will not be any more satisfactory in the months to follow June than the situation of printers has been for several weeks past. It is estimated by conservative authorities that half the product of all the mills in Fall River is sold for delivery into September, but the print mills are not included in the well-sold half.

PANIC IN A COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL PERISHES IN A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Queenwood College, situated in open country some ten miles from Southampton, was razed to the ground by fire on the morning of June 11th amid scenes of panic and excitement.

The outbreak occurred about four o'clock, when all the inmates were asleep and it enveloped the whole building in a remarkably short time.

The appearance in the bedroom of dense volumes of smoke was the first intimation the inmates had of conflagration, and instantly there was a mad rush for freedom.

Sleeping in the college were several pupils, and they rushed in panic from the burning building with only their night-shirts on. Most heartrending scenes were witnessed, and the poor little fellows were in a terrible plight, the morning being bitterly cold.

It was thought, however, that all had been saved, when the principal, Mr. Wilmore, was missed. No one appeared to have seen him after the first alarm, and he perished in the flames.

Owing to the isolated position of the college, there were no appliances available for coping with the fire, and the flames pursued their course almost unchallenged. In the advanced stages of the conflagration Captain Dalgety's fire-engine from Lockerley Hall played on the building. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Queenwood College will be remembered as the home of a party of Socialists over fifty years ago. It has, however, been for a long time a flourishing collegiate establishment, through which many distinguished scholars have passed.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

AT SWITZERLAND'S BISLEY.

HOW THE BEST MARKSMEN IN THE WORLD ARE MADE.

An "Express" correspondent writes:—It was at St. Croix in the Jura Mountains last year that I came across an excellent lesson in musketry. Picture to yourself 4ft. 10in. of humanity armed with a Schmit-Rubin magazine rifle lying on his stomach shooting at a 1,000-yards target. Add to the picture a father armed with a healthy-looking hazel stick watching the youngster shoot.

"What are you doing?" I asked. "Teaching the young idea how to shoot?"

"Yes," was the reply.

Crack went the rifle. "Miss," exclaimed the father and "Oh! oh! oh!" cried the son as the paternal hazel stick struck his back.

The next shot scored an "inner," and the following a "bull." No wonder that they can shoot in Switzerland.

Switzerland, with a population of 3,000,000, possesses an army of 1,120,000, every man of whom has had to pass through a course of musketry instruction which for severity and thoroughness has no equal in any part of the world. Each year every able-bodied man between the ages of twenty and fifty-eight has to fire a certain number of shots and obtain a certificate of proficiency. The Government supplies him with free ammunition up to a certain point: but if he is a bad shot he has to make himself proficient at his own expense after he has fired away the cartridges supplied by the authorities.

PUNISHING MISSERS.

The most important factor for good shooting is not the army training, but the existence of innumerable rifle clubs throughout the country. In every town and village such a club exists, subsidised, if necessary, by the Government, which also sells cartridges to the members below cost price. The military rifle is invariably used, and the best shot of the club is looked upon as a hero, and receives marked favours from the Swiss fairer sex. A poor shot usually remains a bachelor, or marries—a widow.

Each year an annual competition takes place, prizes consisting of money, jewellery, and laurel crowns falling to the lot of the successful competitors. The champion of each club is then delegated to represent his town or village at the annual Swiss Bisley which is held in the various large towns of the Confederation.

This year the great annual competition is being held at Geneva, and at the time of writing is in full swing. The city is full of shooters from all parts of the country, and the hotels have lowered their tariffs for the benefit of the competitors, who number more than 4,000. Valuable prizes are offered, the Genevese goldsmiths vying with each other in providing costly artistic souvenirs for the successful competitors.

IN HIGH ESTEEM.

Large money prizes are also being competed for, but what the Swiss strives to gain above all is a laurel crown. These emblems of prowess with the rifle are only conferred on the actual champions who have waded their way to the first place through hundreds of competitors. The highest honour of all is the laurel crown for the "dux ludorum" who has beaten all comers. This is preserved in the champion's family almost as an heirloom, and is regarded by every Swiss as the highest honour which the Confederation can confer on one of its subjects.

On the plateau of St. George, two miles out of Geneva, where the contests are being held, a city of tents has sprung up. The Swiss flag, surrounded by the emblems of the twenty-two cantons, adds colour to the scene. To the right, towering into the heavens, the squat-shaped Jura Mountains meet the gaze. On the left the cone-peaked white-capped Alps arrest the eye. At our feet lies Geneva's lake, its blue waters ruffled by the mountain breeze.

Suddenly a bugle sounds, and the competitors take up their allotted positions. Each target is in telephonic communication with the judges, and immediately a shot is fired a message is sent through announcing the result. Every position is required of the shooters—standing, kneeling, lying down, sitting, and lying on the side being some of the positions demanded in the various competitions. In most cases the Swiss military rifle is used, but occasionally other makes are adopted. There is no rule on this point, but for the last five years all the chief events have been won by the military rifle.

LESSON TO ENGLAND.

It is no uncommon thing for several competitors to tie in a contest with full marks. This happened last year on several occasions at Lucerne, where three marksmen, shooting at 1,200 yards, gained twenty consecutive bull's-eyes. It took another thirty-six shots to decide who should be the winner of the event.

Much of this wonderful accuracy of aim must be put down to climatic reasons, as the air is so clear in Switzerland that one can see objects at a great distance which in other countries could only be made out by the aid of field-glasses. Another factor in the success of the Swiss riflemen is that in all parts of the country splendid rifle ranges exist, which he is always at liberty to use when he desires to get some practice.

What a lesson plucky little Switzerland sets England by fostering among her people the desire to shoot well, and so when the Fatherland is assailed be ready at a moment's notice to shoulder the rifle and shoot straight at a 1,000-yards mark.

If only the British Government would follow the example there would be no need of conscription in our country or even the talk of it. Let the War Office erect rifle ranges on the Swiss plan all over the country, supply rifles free and ammunition at cost price, appoint a musketry instructor in each village and town, and, above all, encourage youngsters in the art of shooting. Then in the hour of need we shall not have to raise a corps of sharp-shooters at fancy prices, for every man will be a sharp-shooter.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

A SCIENTIST'S "GREAT DISCOVERY".

A most remarkable claim, the genuineness of which it is as yet impossible to test, is (says the "Daily Mail's" Las Palmas correspondent) being made by Senor Clemente Figueras, an engineer of woods and forests in the Canary Islands and for many years Professor of Physics at St. Augustine's College, Las Palmas.

It seems that for many years Signor Figueras has been working at a method of directly utilising atmospheric electricity—that is to say, without chemicals or dynamos—and of making practical application of it without the need of employing any motive force. Hitherto he has jealously guarded the secret of his labours, fearing that premature revelation might rob him of his reward, and even now, while he claims to have entirely succeeded, he still remains silent concerning the exact principles of his discovery. He claims, however, to have invented a generator which can collect the electric fluid, to be able to store it and apply it to infinite purposes—for instance, in connection with shops, railways, and manufactures. He says that he is expecting that its effect will be a tremendous economic and industrial revolution.

He will not give the key to his invention, but declares that the only extraordinary point about it is that it has taken so long to discover a simple scientific fact. Senor Figueras had his apparatus made in separate parts in Paris and Berlin, and Las Palmas, and fitted them together himself. A firm in Berlin who supplied parts was curious enough to send to the Canaries to try and "draw" him but the emissary returned none the wiser.

Senor Figueras is shortly going to Madrid and to Berlin to patent his inventions. A German electrical company is reported to have offered him a very large sum for the invention, while a Barcelona syndicate has also, it is affirmed, made a most generous offer, but neither advance has been accepted.

DISEASE DUE TO VOLCANIC GAS.

For sometime (writes the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Gazette") I thought doctors were joking when I heard of them blaming the volcanoes in the West Indies for various illnesses to which Londoners just now are heir. It appears, however, that there is something in it. Volcanoes do not breed disease or disseminate epidemics as is popularly supposed. But they do produce a condition of things favourable to disease. For instance, I learn that the eruption of Mont Pelee was accompanied by a huge outpouring of gas of so deadly a nature that the 40,000 victims in St. Pierre were killed by it before the fire touched them. That gas went into the earth's atmosphere. Ever since then Pelee has been belching out the same deadly gas day by day. Thousands of miles of this gas are now sailing round our world. It is not in itself an infection, but it produces atmospheric conditions favourable to disease, and its indirect influence in the air we breathe probably induces enervation and weakness.

The money article in the "Times" of June 6th is notable because for the first time in the history of the paper the price of silver and the price of rupee paper are disjoined, and rupee paper is definitely recognised as a gold security. "The Indian Three-and-a-Half and Two-and-a-Half per cent. Sterling loans rose 1-4 to 109 1-2 and 89 1-2; But Rupee Papers which may now be regarded as a gold security, fell 1-8 to 65 1-2 in London and Rs. 98 3-4 Rs. 98 13-16 in India. This says the "Pioneer" is a somewhat tardy but very significant recognition of the result of the Government of India's currency policy, for it shows that the London money market admits that no good reason now exists for placing the Indian Sterling and Rupee stock on a different level, and is presumably willing to back its opinion if the Government of India will back theirs by insisting on a reasonable minimum price for their rupee loans.

THE LATE SIR J. B. RICHEY.

The many friends of Sir James Bellett Richey in this presidency will have received with deep regret the announcement of his death at home, which was wired to this country yesterday. He died in the sixty-eighth year of his age, having been born in December 1834. He was a son of the late Rev. James Richey, Rector of St. George Nympton, Devon, and was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree.

Mr. J. B. Richey entered the Indian Civil Service in 1856, and arriving in this country in December of that year, was placed under the orders of the Collector of Surat, and subsequently of the Collector of Poona, being appointed supernumerary Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish in January, 1858. He served in the Khandeish District, in the capacity of Assistant Collector and Magistrate until August 1860, when his services were transferred to the Educational Department, and he was appointed Educational Inspector of the Northern Division. Two years later, that is, in February 1862, we find him serving in the Revenue Department, in which his talents had been used to the best advantage of the State, when he was appointed to be Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division. He showed a natural aptitude in dealing with important revenue questions, and after two years, his services were directly availed of by Government, who appointed him officiating Under-Secretary in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments of the Secretariat in September 1863. Mr. Richey subsequently went on furlough to Europe for a year; and had then some months' leave without pay. In July, 1865, we find him again in the Poona District as Assistant Collector and Magistrate for about a year. Mr. Richey next served for several years in Ahmednagar District as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and as acting Talukdari Settlement Officer. Later on he was appointed to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer in Gujerat, and was in May 1867 confirmed in that office. In subsequent years he served in the Ahmedabad District as Collector and Magistrate, and made himself very popular in the native community. For about four years, from May 1870 to April 1874, he was in Europe on furlough and special leave on private affairs; and on his return to this country in May of the latter year, he rejoined his appointment as Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad.

From December 1874 to June 1875, he served as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent and Special Commissioner at Baroda; and was then employed as Junior Collector and Magistrate, Surat, and Agent to his Excellency the Governor. He was for a few months employed on special duty in connection with the disturbances in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts, and was, we believe, the President of the Deccan Riots Commission of 1875. He subsequently reverted to his appointment as Talukdari Settlement Officer at Ahmedabad. In March 1876, he was transferred to the Panch Mahals as Extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and later on as Political Agent, Narukot. Having been employed some time as Junior Collector and Magistrate at Dharwar and acting Political Agent, Rewakantha, he went again on furlough to Europe in April 1878; and while on furlough, was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in connection with the Queen-Empress's birthday, on the 24th May 1878. Mr. Richey next served as Collector and Magistrate of Satara, Poona and Ahmedabad. In December 1883, he was employed on special duty at Kharaghoda, and afterwards at Baroda; and having for a short time served as second grade Commissioner of Customs, was in May 1884 appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Gonne as Chief Secretary to Government. In March 1885 Mr. Richey was appointed acting Member of Council during the absence of the Hon. (now Sir) J. B. Peile. In the following two months, he again acted for Mr Gonne as Chief Secretary to Government, and was confirmed in the appointment on the 22nd May 1885. He again had a short furlough to Europe and subsidiary leave and was nominated temporary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Bombay in October 1876. Mr. Richey was confirmed in the appointment of Member of Council on the 18th August 1887 and in May 1889 went on sick leave to Europe for six months, during which Mr. C. B. Pritchard, the provisional Member of Council, acted for him. Mr. Richey was in Council only about two years and a half, the full term being five years; and resigned in February 1890 owing to failing health. As Talukdari Settlement Officer, Mr. Richey rendered distinguished service; and his advice was specially valuable when the Gujerat Talukdar Act 6 of 1888 was under the consideration of the Bombay Legislative Council. He supported his Excellency the Governor's liberal policy in regard to Forest and Abkari matters. Mr. Richey's kindly good nature endeared him to all serving under him. Throughout his career, especially in the higher departments of the service, he showed himself very considerate, moderate in his opinions, never inclined to adopt extreme measures; and, above all, he had always been conscientiously watchful of the interests of the State without losing sight of private and individual interests. He resigned at the end of February 1890 after a service extending over more than thirty-three years, and left Bombay on the 21st March 1890, carrying with him on his retirement the very hearty good wishes of innumerable friends, native as well as European.

DEVOTEES DUPED.

THE ITALIAN VISION OF THE VIRGIN A FRAUD.

The "Express" Telegram dated Rome, June 6 says the vision of the Virgin on Mount Strega in the Apennines, overlooking Sassoferrato, has proved to be a fraud, the work of a gang of swindlers, who acting on the credulity and superstition of the people, exhibited at dawn and dusk a pasteboard image of the Virgin to the credulous.

The police have arrested the swindlers, who had been collecting money from devotees. When the latter found out the true state of affairs they attempted to lynch their deceivers.

The story of the vision exhibits in bold relief the credulous character of the Italian populace.

A peasant girl, Bettina Baldassarri, ten years old, while seeking a strayed lamb on the evening of April 16 last, reported that she had seen on a rock the Virgin Mary dressed in white, in a halo of light. The next morning Bettina and other girls saw the Virgin again in the same spot.

A grown-up man, who was with them, saw nothing, which was easily explained by the fact that he must have been in mortal sin. Many went up the mountain to see, and a few did see.

A girl of seventeen, Maria Fiorelli, said she was commissioned by the Virgin to bless the pilgrims who daily increased in numbers, so that at one time there were fully 5,000 on the mountain kneeling, praying, asking pardon for their sins. An old cripple recovered the use of her limbs, and an old blind man asserts that he is able to see.

Lately another girl, Rosa Rossi, announced that the Virgin desired a church to be erected on the spot of her apparition, whereupon a collection of funds was made among the pilgrims.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st July, 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
J. W. HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th June.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday 1st July 1902 at 5-30 p.m.

2. There will be Riding School for all Members at Chowpatty Friday the 4th instant at 7 a.m. (Dress plain clothes), Weather permitting.

3. There will be shooting at Colaba on Saturday from 4-30 p.m. for all members.

By Order,
HEUGH SYMONS, Lieut,
Commanding B. L. H.

Some of the Chinese Imperial decrees are of transcending importance. We read, for instance, that "Chou Lo is hereby given the honorary button of an unattached Court Minister of the third grade in felicitation of his having seen 'a cycle' pass since he first became a chufen sixty years ago. He is also allowed the privilege of once more attending the 'Luming Banquet.'" No doubt if this worthy lives another sixty year he will have seen a bicycle pass, and be allowed to attend a blooming banquet.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The ninety third report of the Directors, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co states that the total length of Railway forming the system worked by the Company during the half-year ended 31st December last was 2,748 miles.

The doubling of the Company's own main line south of Baroda—248 miles in all—has since been finished.

THE BARODA-GODHRA CHORD.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction, as an integral part of the Company's own Railway and on the same gauge, of a chord line south of the Mhye River direct from Baroda to Godhra. This chord line will be 44 miles in length, and is estimated to cost Rs. 34,11,545, equal, approximately, to £227,436, or £5,169 sterling per mile. The new line will reduce the present rail distance between all Stations on the Bombay-Baroda Section of the main line and all points reached through Godhra by 28 miles, and will render any further doubling of the main line north of Baroda unnecessary for many years to come.

The Government of India have authorised an increase of the Company's Locomotive stock by twenty-five engines.

The extension and re-arrangement of the Company's workshops at Parell (Bombay), which has been in progress during the last two years, will probably be completed during the present year, and will materially facilitate and economise the construction and repair of broad-gauge rolling stock, which had for a long period been carried on under very cramped and inconvenient conditions.

In order to facilitate through communication, without break, between the metre-gauge portion of the Company's system and the lines about 550 miles in length, belonging to the Native States of Kathiawar, it has been arranged, at the instance of the Secretary of State, to establish the metre-gauge on the section of this Company's own line between Viramgam and Wadhwan—39 1-2 miles in length. As the metre-gauge will fully suffice for all the traffic to be carried over that Section, it has been decided to discontinue the broad-gauge upon it. The change will, by abolishing the present breaks of gauge at Viramgam and Wadwan, remove what is regarded as a public inconvenience to through traffic between Katiawar and Rajputana.

His Highness The Gaekwar of Baroda having decided on extending his 2 1-2 feet Dubhoe railway to Ranu and Mobha (9 miles) and on building new metre-gauge lines from Kadi to Vijapur (41 4-5 miles), the necessary works are being carried out and are near completion. When finished these lines will be worked by this Company. His Highness has also several other railway projects in view for the development of his territories, which are not yet definitely decided upon.

A local company having been formed in Bombay to provide funds for building a metre-gauge line, about 33 1-2 miles in length, to connect the town of Dholka to this company's line, on the West bank of the Sabarmati River near Ahmedabad, its construction has been commenced, and it will on completion also be worked by this company.

COMPANY'S OWN LINE.

The capital expenditure during the half-year on Earthwork, Ballast, and Permanent Way amounted to £39,749 18s. 2d., on Bridges to £1,671 9s. 4d., on Stations and Buildings to £30,740 13s. 8d., on Rolling Stocks and Pleat to £22,705 9s. 0d. and on other outlay to £13,190 1s. 8d. or, in all, to £97,427. 11s. 6d. The net total expenditure on Capital Account at 31st December last, including £333,861, 0s. 11d. representing stores and materials on hands or in transit to India, and various items in suspense, was £10,625,511. 7s. 2d. The Capital raised up to the same date amounted to £10,583,431 3s. 8d., the difference having been advanced by the Secretary of State.

REVENUE.

The gross earnings, expenditure, and net earnings for the half-year compare as under with the corresponding period of 1900:—

Half-year ended with	Gross Earnings Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Net Earning Rs.	Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Earnings
Dec. 1901	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52·2[illegible]
" 1900	76,42,2[illegible]	40,01,923	36,40,314	52·37
Dec. in 1901	11,95,900	6,33,376	5,62,524	0·11

Coaching traffic shows a decrease of Rs. 58,081 Goods traffic of Rs. 10,90,794, Telegraph of Rs. 4,905 and Sundries of Rs. 42,120.

The number of passengers carried and the earnings under the head of coaching traffic compare as under with the corresponding period of 1900:—

1901		Number	Gross Earings
Passengers,	First Class	31,115	67,220
	Second Class	247,498	2,09,266
	Intermediate Class...	185,339	3,33,428
	Third	4,922,619	14,15,315
	Total ...	5,386,571	20,28,220
Season Tickets		37,115	1,42,135
Parcels, Luggage, Horses, Special Trains, &c.		...	3,30,868
	Total Earnings ...		Rs. 25,01,232
	Decrease in 1901		58,081

1900		Number	Gross Earnings.
Passengers,	First Class	32,957	59,946
	Second	274,217	2,07,727
	Intermediate Class ...	206,997	3,52,846
	Third ...	5,081,001	14,57,738
	Total ...	5,595,172	20,78,257
Season Tickets ...		33,084	1,31,733
Parcels, Luggage, Horses, Special Trains, &c.		...	3,49,323
	Total Earnings ...		Rs. 25,59,31

The Goods traffic compares as under with that of the corresponding period of 1900:—

	1901. Tons Carried.	1901. Gross Earnings. Rs.	1900. Tons Carried	1900. Gross Earnings. Rs.
General Goods and Merchandise...	433,615	33,24,946	550,219	42,79,209
Live Stock, Rents, &c.	—	1,51,900	—	1,92,039
Coal & Company's Materials ...	219,300	3,26,444	271,333	4,29,103
	665,915	Rs. 38,03,290	821,552	Rs. 48,94,084
Decrease in 1901	165,637	R. 10,90,794		

The decrease in general goods traffic was practically due to cessation of the heavy famine traffic of recent years in food grains over large portions of the districts served by the Company. The local improvement in general conditions thus indicated has not, however, yet extended so far as to produce any material revival in export traffic, and the course of traffic throughout the current half-year shows that the same depressed state of agricultural affairs still continues. Comparing the half-year under review with the corresponding period of 1900, the quantity of wheat carried was 13,857 tons, as against 28,655 in 1900; of other food grains 87,293 tons, as against 195,292; of hay, straw and grass 17,159 tons, as against 21,562; the aggregate decrease in earnings from these sources of traffic being Rs. 9,65,163. Of oil seeds, however, 29,293 tons were carried as against 17,291; of cotton 25,982 tons, as against 10,528; but of salt only 53,137 tons, as against 60,267, and of "sugar and jagree," only 22,376 tons, as against 25,804 in 1900.

After providing for interest on guaranteed Capital Stock and Bonds and on overdrawn Capital Balances for contributions to the Provident Fund, and for rebate allowances to the Tapti Valley Railway, the amount of surplus profits for the half-year, divisible equally between the Company and the Government, is Rs. 4,27,957. The Company's share amounts to Rs. 2,13,979, and after payment of Indian Income Tax (Rs. 21,269, being half the amount due in respect of the year 1901) the available balance represents Rs. 1,92,710. For the corresponding period of 1900 the available balance represented Rs. 4,58,075.

STATE LINES.

REVENUE.

The gross earnings, expenditure and net earnings for the half-year compare as under with the corresponding period of 1900:—

Half-year ended with	Gross Earnings. Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Net Earnings. Rs.	Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Earnings.
Dec., 1901 ...	1,22,23,070	62,31,584	59,91,486	50·98
" 1900 ...	1,22,43,822	64,24,235	58,19,587	52·47
Inc., 1901 ...	...	...	Rs. 1,71,899	...
Dec., " ...	Rs. 20,752	Rs. 1,92,651	...	1·49

The net receipts belong entirely to the Secretary of State.

Coaching traffic shows an increase of Rs. 4,90,039, and sundries of Rs. 1,40,645, but goods traffic a decrease of Rs. 6,43,005, and telegraph earnings of Rs. 8,431.

The number of passengers carried and the earnings under the head of Coaching traffic compare as under with the corresponding period of 1900:—

1901.		Number	Gross Earnings. Rs.
Passengers,	First Class	9,031	60,014
"	Second "	40,978	14,810
"	Intermediate "	149,498	55,373
"	Third "	5,647,679	9,91,223
	Total	5,847,236	3,21,420
Season Tickets		40	1,293
Parcels, Luggage, Horses, Special Trains, &c.		...	3,84,309
	Total Earnings ...		Rs. 37,07,022

1900		Number.	Gross Earnings. Rs.
Passengers,	First Class	9,685	51,096
"	Second	35,545	1,01,851
"	Intermediate "	146,102	1,53,618
"	Third "	4,897,64[illegible]	25,13,504
	Total	5,088,97[illegible]	28,20,069
Season Tickets		22	1,058
Parcels, Luggage, Horses, Special Trains, &c.		...	3,95,856
	Total Earnings ...		Rs. 32,16,983
	Increase in 1901 ...		Rs. 4,90,036

The goods traffic compares as under with that of the corresponding period of 1900:—

	1901. Tons Carried	1901. Gross Earnings. Rs.	1900. Tons Carried.	1900. Gross Earnings. Rs.
General Goods and Merchandise	729,286	76,54,028	81[illegible],089	81,83,210
Live Stock, Rents, &c.		1,28,974		2,81,590
Coal and Company's Materials	217,396	4,20,627	18,361	382,515
Total ...	946,682	Rs. 82,04,229	1,30,370	Rs. 88,47,234

The variations in chief descriptions of Good, traffic were, to a great extent, similar in character and due to the same causes, as on the Company's own line. Of hay, straw and grass only 1,354 tons, as against 5,457, in 1900; of wheat 105,036 tons, as against 168,351; of food grains (other than wheat) 188,499 tons, as against 249,227; the agregate decrease in earnings from these sources of traffic being Rs. 9,65,769. On the other hand, of cotton 26,072 tons were carried as against 12,899; and of oil seeds 33,219 tons as against 26,005; but only 43,004 tons of sugar and jagree as against 47,691 in 1900.

GENERAL.

2. The combined results of the half-year for the Company's line and the State lines worked for Government (2,245 1-5 miles in length) are shown, in comparison with those of the corresponding period of 1900, in the following statement, viz.:—

	1901.	1900	Difference in 1901. Decrease.
(a.) Gross Earnings	1,86,69,406	1,98,86,059	12,16,653
(b.) Expenditure	93,84,929	1,04,26,159	10,41,230
(c.) Net Earnings	92,84,477	94,59,900	1,75,423

As stated above the Company's share of the surplus profits of its own line for the half-year represented, when the Accounts were closed, Rs. 1,92,710 of which Rs. 1,92,000 have been withdrawn from India, realizing net, £12,792. 0s 0d. The Directors now recommend the payment of a dividend in July next, from surplus profits, of four shillings per £100 on the Consolidated Stock, which will require £15,100, 12s. 9d. the difference being made up from the balance previously undistributed. This payment will make, with the Guaranteed Interest then due a total distribution to the Proprietors in July next of £2 4s. per cent. as compared with £3 3s. 4d. per cent. in July last, and with £4 in July 1900, whilst the total return in respect of the year 1901 will have amounted to £6 7s. 4d. per cent. as against £7 3s. 4d. for 1900, and £8 3s. for 1899.

Sir J. Danvers and General Keatinge retire from the Board by rotation at this meeting, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election by the Proprietors. Mr. Harris, auditor, also retires by rotation but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election by the Proprietors.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned officers will take rank in the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with Home Dept Notification No. 328, dated the 10th Febr 1899, as indicated below in each case:—1. The Director Genl of Education in India, in Article 44. 2 The Inspector Genl of Agriculture in India and the Director Genl of Archæology, in Article 55. 3 The Chief Inspr of Explosives with the Govt of India in Article [illegible] 4 The Librarian, Imperial Library in Article 73. 5 The Chief Inspr of Mines in India [illegible] Supt of Land Records and Agriculture in Sind in Article 78.

The services of Majors A E Roberts M B Indian Medical Service Bengal on special duty in connection with the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer of India are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the 15th July 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his special duty.

Capt E Wilkinson F R C S Indian Medical Service Bengal Chief Plague Medical Officer Punjab is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Comr Punjab in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col C J Bamber Indian Medical Service Bengal or until further orders.

Major H J Dyson F R C S Indian Medical Service Bengal Sanitary Comr of Bengal is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for one year and nine months in continuation with effect from the 1st July 1902.

Capt B H Deare Indian Medical Service Bengal is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Comr Bengal during the absence on leave of Major H J Dyson F R C S Indian Medical Service Bengal or until further orders.

The services of Capt C. B. Prall, Indian Medical Service Bengal, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for employment in the Jail Dept.

The services of Capt H A H Thompson 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Com of Assam for employment as Com of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W T Van Someren C I E Dep Postmaster General Rajputana is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Depy Postmasters Gen with effect from the 16th of April 1902 during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur C J Lalkaka or until further orders.

Mr M Bhattacharyya is appointed Comptroller, Central Provinces with effect from the 20th of June 1902

The Privilege leave for one month granted to Mr E S Hensman officiating Chief Supt in the Office of the Accountant Gen Madras in the Notification in this Dept No 3035 P dated the 3rd June 1902 is extended by two days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Lieut of the Indian Medical Service posted to the Commands noted against their names in G G O No 731 of 1901, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—J A Barnes Punjab E C Hepper Punjab J Husband Punjab J W Little Bengal and P L O'Neill Madras 1st Nov 1901.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut—Thomas Ernest Hulbert Royal West Kent Regt attached as a supernumerar to the 1st Rtr Middlesex Regt Double Co officer 10th Jat Infy dated 13th May 1902 and Henry Vials Dane Royal Warwickshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Kings Own Scottish Borders Double Coy Officer 1st Brahman Infy dated 10th May 1902—Second Lieut—Charles Bertram Heyworth Mansfield 19th Hussars attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn Lincolnshire Regt Squadron Officer 8th Bengal Lancers dated 6th May 1902.

Major N S Swanston Indian Staff Corps Supply and Transport officer 2nd class Madras List to be Supply and Transport officer 1st class with effect from the 18th June 1902 vice Lieut Col R E Kenny Indian Staff Corps vacated on attaining the age of 52 years.

PROMOTIONS.

Indian Staff Corps—The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Second Lieuts to be Lieuts 17th April 1902—V E Gwyer I H Gordon and P B Kemble; 20th April 1902—G Hewett; 5th May 1902—G F Hughes.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bengal Establishment—To be Surg Genl—Col A S Reid vice Surg Gen L D Spencer M B C B vacated dated 16th June 1902.

Surg Gen Reid's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 16th June 1902

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Decree Absolute.

142,02—Payne G S and M—Karmally Merally Patel and others vs Purshotum Sewjee Ramjee—Wadia and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

523-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Zaberoodin alias Baloo Meya Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P. Part heard

Commercial Cause

147,02—Smetham B and N—Hurilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusservanjee—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

13-93—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Karimoodin Hajee Nurmahomed and others—Little and Co. P G S and M.

608-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.

524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

35,02—Mirza and M—Lizzie Munganim vs James Munganim—Sorabjee and J

11,02—Muljee C and V—Hyderkhan Dawedkhan and others vs Kaji Mahomed Salay Londy—Ardeshir H and D

789,0[illegible]—Bhaishanker K and G—Kawasjee Byramjee Bamaa Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another—Edgelow G W and A H D Co

590,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchund Mneckchand vs Damjee Kessowjee and others—Bickell M and M

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

26,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Mulla and M

3,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Ukera vs Bai Jethbai widow—Wadia and G

35,02—Mansukhlal D and J—Jevraj Devjee vs Madhowdas Gocuidas Paste—Little and Co

39,02—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Purjeewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The signing of peace at Pretoria can hardly have been an expensive luxury, in spite of the fact that it involved several special trains with first class dining cars, and a few weeks' board and lodging, for a few dozen men. But peace is not always cheaply concluded. America was represented by thirty-two persons—commissioners and officials—in the peace negotiation in Paris, and the expenses were something like twenty thousand pounds. Salaries of commissioners reached £6,000, the secretary accounted for £2,000; interpreter and lawyears cost £4,000; steamship fares ran up to just within four figures, and hotel bills totalled £2,000. Personal expenses and special employes ran away with another £5,000. But Uncle Sam, like John Bull, was ready to spend many times twenty thousand pounds to bring the war to an end. In the literal sense at least peace at any price is cheaper than war.

Mr. Tarte, who has been reminding Canadians that his father was a rebel, is a splendid example of what the Boers may become as citizens of the Empire. A great deal has been heard of Mr. Tarte's treason, and his desire for the annexation of Canada to the States, but it is the sorriest nonsense. Mr. Tarte, as he told us himself, is not a political lunatic. He is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's second man, as loyal as his more famous colleague. The rebellion to which Mr. Tarte referred in his speech the other day carries us back, oddly enough, to the last time England was looking forward to a Coronation. The accession of Queen Victoria found Mr. Tarte's father fighting British soldiers in Canada; to-day he is a Minister in a British Cabinet—British to the core, to quote a phrase of his own.

A prince of organisers, keen, aggressive, and brilliant, as a Canadian writer has said of him, Mr. Tarte bore a lion's share of the work which led up to the Liberal triumph at the 1895 elections, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Ministry came in after twenty-five years of Conservative government. Already he had won enormous popularity by his fierce and fearless campaign against political corruption—to carry on which he first entered the Dominion Parliament. Such exciting times have rarely been known at Ottawa as during the early days of Mr. Tarte's membership of the House of Commons. Entering the House as a supporter of the Conservative Government, he assailed the corrupt elements in his party with an enthusiastic courage almost Cromwellian, and a history of the inquiry he secured speaks of the crowded sittings of the Committee, where opposing partisans and hired lawyers battled through four torrid summer months; the daily discoveries of fraud; the life and death fight of a discredited Government; the storm of indignation and shame which swept over the country. Mr. Tarte, the central figure of that great struggle, became a Liberal, and the Laurier Cabinet has no more heroic or respected member now than he.

Nothing in the world is quite safe from the busy hands of Mr. Sykes; the oddest thing that he and his friends have carried off of late is surely the organ which has been stolen from a country chapel in Worcestershire. We shall wake up some morning, perhaps and find that the dome of St. Paul's has been carried away in the night, or the Coronation annex of Westminster Abbey. It was Victor Hugo who said that he would run away rather than attempt to deny the charge if he were accused of stealing the towers of Notre Dame, but Victor Hugo can hardly have imagined that such charges could ever be brought against a man. Yet a bronze monument of a Hungarian statesman was stolen eighteen months ago near Pesth, one of the boundary stones on the borders of Limehouse disappeared not long ago, and the Astronomer-Royal is still hoping that an honourable thief will return the photographic film of a solar eclipse which he caried away two or three years since.

There was the man, for instance, who believed it would be "an excellent" notion that every subject of the Queen should send Her Majesty a postcard on the morning of June 22. He was probably serious enough but it had never occurred to him to ask what the Queen would have done with four hundred million postcards even if her palace would have held them, or if the Post Office could have carried them. He may have been convinced of his madness when an ingenious statistician found out that the postage would cost over a million sterling, and that Queen Victoria, even if she had resigned all State duties and devoted herself to reading postcards at the rate of a hundred an hour, would have had to reach her sixth Diamond Jubilee before she could read the last card.

Even the postcard proposal, however, was infinitely to be preferred to that made in all seriousness at a parish meeting. This was nothing less startling than that a free brewery should be built and endowed by the parish, so that a working man might call in and have a free drink when he wanted one. Nobody but the proposer seemed to regard it as a quite desirable way of celebrating the longest reign, and he, poor fellow, will have to pay for his beer until a more sympathetic parish council comes along to carry out his dreams. It was probably a poor man with a wooden leg who made the suggestion that a Diamond Jubilee Society should be formed with the object of supplying a cork leg to every English man or woman who required one and could not afford to buy it.

The social reformers figured prominently in the list of Diamond Jubilee celebration schemes. It must have been an extreme Radical who urged that an Act of Parliament should be passed making it illegal to pay any man or woman less than two shillings for a day's work, and the suggestion that every well-behaved man and woman in prison should be released may have originated in the same political quarter. Universal pensions, alms-houses for every town, free swimming baths everywhere, improved remuneration of juries, and the abolition of capital punishment were among the other serious social and political schemes put forward as the possible crowning achievements of the longest reign in history, but the unsympathetic Government was busy, and had no time to bother about millenniums. Another enthusiast, passing the Government by, addressed his appeal to the editors of newspapers, whom he asked to celebrate the occasion by henceforth publishing a portion of Scripture in each morning's papers.

The most obvious of all methods of celebration is that of new statues, but there was something original in the notion of the man who wanted a penny subscription from every man, woman, and child in the kingdom, and proposed to melt down the pennies for a mighty bronze statue of the Queen to be set up in Hyde Park, but the Penny Statue, like the Penny Crown proposed by an ardent Disraelian never passed beyond the stage of dreams, and its originator was doomed to add one more to the great army of disappointed. A statue of the Queen in every town in England was another scheme suggested, and another notable statue suggestion was one which, oddly enough, is just now being carried out—the erection of a monument to Boadicea, which was one of the most widely discussed proposals of Diamond Jubilee enthusiasts. A more original scheme was for the erection of a mighty lion in stone on South Downs, as a defiance evidently, to English enemies everywhere. Statues of heroes along the Embankment was more appropriate and popular suggestion.

The translator is one of the most useful and indispensable men in South Africa just now, and it is easy to imagine how much may depend upon those who translate into Dutch the peace orations of our generals. There was a time, now nearly twenty years ago, when a translator's discretion led to a most important phase of Transvaal history. It was to it, somebody has said, that we probably owe the 1884 Convention. At one of the interviews which Mr. Kruger had with Lord Derby, when the ex-President came to London, Oom Paul, who was as obdurate in Whitehall as on his own stoep, lost his temper, and burst into a great anti-British fury. "Tell him," he said to the interpreter, "tell him that we have hammered the British out of the Transvaal once, and we will do it again." The interpreter hesitated, and, when Lord Derby asked what Mr. Kruger had said, merely apologised for the President's rudeness.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentary and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MM. Roux and Besredka, have brought a new process of vaccination against plague, cholera, and typhoid before the Academie des Sciences, Paris. Prevented serum injected into the blood of an animal only immunises it for a short time. On the other hand, if microbic bodies are injected a longer immunisation is obtained but the animal does not feel well. M. Besredka has combined these two existing methods by injecting a mixture of serum and microbic matter. The result is a prompt and lasting immunisation without discomfort to the animal.

Principal Oliver J. Lodge, of University College, Birmingham, whose experiments on wireless telegraphy preceded those of Marconi, has, with the help of Dr. Alexander Muirhead, brought his system into a convenient practical shape. The coherer adopted is of iron, and the receiving instrument is the siphon recorder of Lord Kelvin as improved by Dr. Muirhead. No relay between the coherer and recorder is necessary. The signals, although in the Morse code, are not the dots and dashes of the Morse instrument, but corresponding waves in a line drawn on a moving slip of paper.

A company is to erect a factory at Niagara to fix nitrogen from the air by electricity. Dry air will pass into a chamber, where electric arcs will form oxides of nitrogen, which brought in contact with sodium, potassium, or water, will form nitrates of soda and potash or nitric acid.

M. Lecorne, a French engineer of arts and manufactures, after referring to the recent ascent at Boston, U.S., of Miss Almenia Rice on a kite and the experiments of Maillot, Baden-Powell, Wise, Hargrave and so forth, points out the advantage of keeping the seat of the aeronaut independent of the kite. When the seat is fixed to the kite an accident to the latter may bring the aeronaut to earth, whereas if the seat is independent and furnished with a parachute the consequences, need not be grave. The seat might, for example, be hung from a pulley attached to the rope of the kite and after the kite was flying the aeronaut could be raised or lowered to the proper height by men on the ground. M. Lecorne anticipates that kites will be useful in reconnaissance.

Colonel Delauney, a French inventor, has introduced a small appartus for measuring the pressure of air in front of projectiles in guns, which is illustrated in "La Nature."

According to M. Deperet, of Lyons, the exinct lophiodon was the most remarkable type of pachyderm in eocene times. It is allied to the tapir by its teeth, and the rhinoceros by its hinder parts, and it is probable that all three had a common ancestor.

MM. Gaudry and Boule, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, have shown that fragments of fossil fishes, for example, osteoplates, found in the Silurian beds of the Rocky Mountains, prove that life had existed on the earth for an immense period before the epoch of the Lower Silurian strata.

M. Fery has measured the temperature of the electric arc, and found it about 4,000 degrees Centigrade, more or less, according to the carbons used.

[illegible] Reiss, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences [illegible] mentions that urea, with addition of an alkaline [illegible]ate, easily develops photographic plates. When [illegible] to an ordinary developer with gallate of potas[illegible] urea increases the intensity of the image.

[illegible] "Journal of the Anthropological Institute" [illegible] an interesting paper by Mr. I. A. Crump on [illegible]ing in the South Seas. In New Britain the [illegible]izard trephines with a bit of shell or a flake of [illegible] (natural glass) in cases of fractured skull [illegible]ng stones. The cures amount to 80 per cent. [illegible] recovery taking place in two or three weeks. [illegible] Ireland the operation is performed not only [illegible] of fractured skull, but of epilepsy and certain [illegible] insanity resulting from pressure on the [illegible] after the trephining there is often a partial [illegible] which passes away. Idiocy is also an occa[illegible]lt.

[illegible]" publishes a paper, read before the South [illegible]ilosophical Society, on a stereoscopic [illegible]ographic surveying. Photographs are [illegible] surveying [illegible] at a pair of points, [illegible] are viewed in a stereoscopic measur[illegible]hich by combining them, renders a [illegible] easily identified. Distances [illegible]th micrometer wires.

[illegible] on influence vegetation? In some [illegible]xample, in the tropics, the bright [illegible]ed to stimulate the growth, and it [illegible] cut when the moon is waning [illegible] rot, perhaps because it has then [illegible]es, in the "Revue des Cultures [illegible]eriments made in Colombia, [illegible] moon do not seem to influence [illegible] for experiments to be made [illegible]tle the question.

[illegible]es that Mont Pelee, so-called [illegible]ly and fissured, on which [illegible] on May 3, and the [illegible] Pierre, was arrested [illegible]ed a sugar factory. [illegible]t to "see the vol[illegible]mble, and clouds, [illegible] emitting flashes of [illegible] On May 8 a sheaf [illegible]ing mud, lava, and [illegible]rose above a neighbour[illegible]nging its course fell on St. [illegible] were not carbonised, but [illegible] spot. Victims found are [illegible] explosions of "fire-damp" [illegible]steamer, crying out that he [illegible] bridge under the bodies [illegible] protected came to his senses [illegible] the sheaf of fire came the ordinary [illegible]ena of an eruption, ashes and hot stones, the [illegible] falling in the roads, and smaller ones in the [illegible]e of the city.

An "anemoscope" for showing the direction of [illegible] wind indoors has been introduced by Milde et Cie., [illegible]0, Rue Desrenaudes, Paris. It is rather like a barometer with a compass dial plate, and works by electricity.

The celebration of jubilees and centenaries of scientific men and institutions is infecting the French, more and more. Eight years ago it was the centenary of the Institute, then came the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole Normale. Now it is the Internat in Medicine and Surgery, although hospitals of some sort existed in Paris for two centuries before. The occasion is commemorated by a monument to the doctors who died of infectious diseases caught on their duty, and by a medal in the exquisite low relief of the French artists, representing the City of Paris confiding a patient to the "interne," and a student at his book, with a vision of Fame overhead.

An American, looking to the fact that several mail cars have been destroyed by fire and collisions on the railways of the West, asks why these cars are not made fire and collision proof.

In the "Revue generale des Sciences," M. Nordmann proposes a theory of the propagation of electric force from the sun into space which is based on the assumption that Hertzian waves are emitted from the surface of our luminary, and that the emission of these electric waves must be particularly intense at epochs of maximum solar activity. M. Nordmann admits that hitherto attempts to discover Hertzian waves in the solar radiation have led to a negative result; but in his opinion, this may be explained by the copious absorption of the electric undulations in the higher layers of our atmosphere. On this hypothetical basis the theory attempts an explanation of cometary phenomena, of terrestrial magnetism, and of the luminosity of matter in the nebulæ and in the vicinity of temporary stars. M. Nordmann's paper thus covers the same ground as the previous researches of Professor Arrhenius. But the distinguished Swedish physicists advocates the theory of corpuscular electric emission, and M. Nordmann endeavours to show that some grave objections may be urged against this point of view, and that, on the whole, the cosmical phenomena here considered are better explained by the undulatory electric theory of Maxwell and Hertz.

THE official history of the War has from the first been under Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Henderson, but of late that really eminent writer has been suffering from ill-health, and the work has fallen mainly upon his principal Assistant, Captain Grants of the Devons [illegible] breach of confidence to state at this lathe hour [illegible] the Captain Grant in question is the well-known [illegible] of Blackwood's Magazine. On the appearance of that officer's very notable first [illegible] Lord Roberts was at great pains to [illegible] the writer's identity, and on learning it [illegible] Captain Grant the appointment he now holds.

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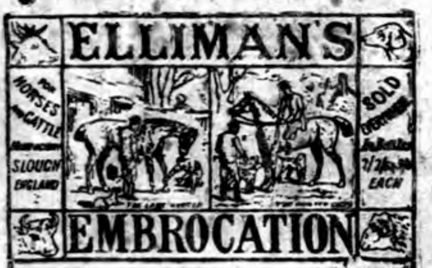

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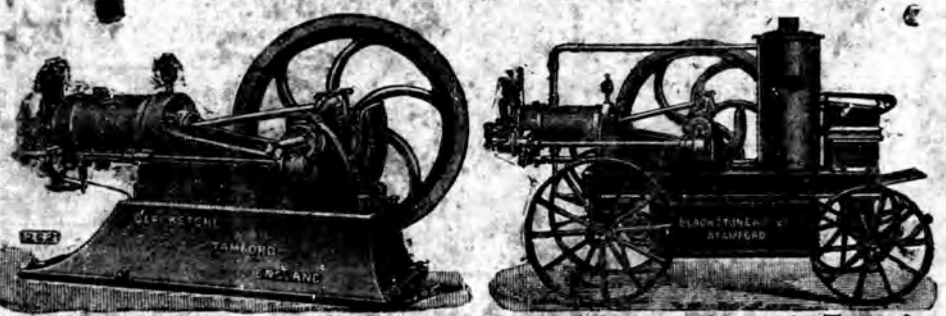

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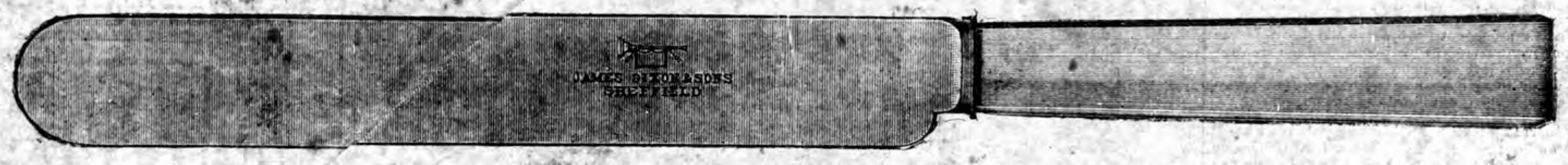

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